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The Nation's Business

- World Surveyed by Sir George Paish
- Aberhart Seeks Election Issue
- Would Put Ottawa And Banks in Wrong
- The Textile Strike
- Company's Fair Deal Flatly Refused

Sir George Paish On "The Way Out"

THE Financial Post publishes in this issue the first of five articles by Sir George Paish, eminent British economist and financial authority. The articles deal with the continuing world crisis and the measures that, in his opinion, must be taken by the nations of the world to forestall a further serious interruption in the recovery trend that is slowly establishing itself.

Whatever Sir George says on the subject will be read with respect and interest. Criticized for his Cassandra-like prophecies of acute economic trouble, made in 1928 and 1929 when the world was still booming, Sir George Paish was later hailed, when his forecasts came to complete fruition, as an authority of great foresight and understanding.

Sir George Paish was in Canada a few months ago gathering material for the re-survey of the world situation that is appearing in The Financial Post. One of his articles will deal at length with Canada.

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Aberhart Cunning Revealed in Bank Bill

ALBERTA'S newest Social Credit moves are either exceedingly silly—or diabolically clever. The legislation attempting to force the banks to create wealth for the province by putting down figures in their ledgers skirts the upper fringes of absurdity. But the strategy on the part of Mr. Aberhart and his cabinet crew of social wreckers may have been calculated with a precise regard for immediate political advantages.

Obviously, the two or three less ignorant members of the cabinet must know that what they ask of the banks is something that neither the banks—nor anyone else—can do. Moreover, the cabinet had apparently been informed by the now-dismissed attorney-general that their legislation violated the constitutional powers of the province.

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WHY, then, was such a bill introduced? The only rational explanation is that the Government hopes to manoeuvre either the Dominion Government or the banks into a false position; to force them to make a major effort to protect the country from such an effort to break down constitutional authority, filch the savings of the Canadian people, and complete the ruin of the credit of the province.

Apparently, Mr. Aberhart hopes that Ottawa will disallow the legislation or that the banks will flatly refuse to comply with orders of the Social Credit Board. This, he must think, will provide him with an election issue. It will enable him to go to the polls declaring that the "money power" is denying the people their just rights and asking for an overwhelming endorsation so that he can dictate to the "money power" and obtain for the people that to which they are entitled.

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Ottawa's Duty To Rest of Canada

THERE is a low cunning in this effort to create an election issue seeking to put Ottawa and the banks in the wrong. Yet Ottawa has a duty to the other provinces and the citizens of Alberta. It is important to preserve the Canadian confederation by challenging encroachments by the provinces upon forbidden jurisdictional ground. It is important to safeguard the savings of 4,000,000 Canadian bank depositors and some millions of life insurance policyholders.

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ONE way of looking at the bank legislation just passed by the Legislature of Alberta is that nothing has happened; that the "laws" placed on the statute book of the province are so frankly illegal, so obviously void through lack of constitutional power, that they can be safely ignored. On such an assumption it is conceivable that the Dominion Government might take the attitude that it is not required to notice the threat against the banking, the commercial and the legal structure of Canada that has been made by the Government and the Legislature of Alberta.

On similar grounds one might expect a policeman to pass by on the other side when he saw a bank hold-up attempted. "The gun isn't loaded," he might say, "the teller is very silly if he passes out money under the influence of a threat like that."

Such an attitude would be inexcusable in a policeman and the corresponding one would be equally inexcusable on the part of the Dominion Government. What is equivalent to a bank hold-up is being attempted and it is the duty of the Dominion Government to intervene, whether the gun that is held at the head of the bankers is loaded or not. The banks that are threatened are, as a matter of constitutional law,

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

U. S. Tax Change Big Aid to Ottawa Little to Investor

Millions Additional Revenue Flow to Dominion Treasury

NO AID TO FIRMS

Millions of dollars additional revenue will flow into the Dominion treasury from reduction of the U.S. tax from 10% to 5% on American investment income received by Canadians. The Dominion's gain will be largely Washington's loss.

The Financial Post Business Year Book estimates that Canadian investment in the United States is $1.3 billion. Calculating revenue from this at 4%, there would be a total income of $52 millions affected by the change in the levy:

Effects for taxpayers will be broadly these:

1. Savings for Canadian corporations only in a few cases.
2. Moderate relief for the small Canadian investor in U.S. securities.
3. No relief for the large Canadian holder of U.S. investments.

The treaty reducing the tax was passed last week by the U.S. Senate. It is retroactive covering taxes on dividends and interest received by Canadians from American investments in 1936 and 1937. Heretofore, Canadian investors have received income from U.S. securities less a deduction of 10% at the source. Now the deduction will be 5%.

Results for Companies

For most Canadian companies receiving investment income from the United States the reduction brings no benefit. For example, on income consisting entirely of, say $10,000, interest and dividends from U.S. sources, a Canadian company is liable for 15% Dominion corporation tax, $1,500. However, Ottawa allowed a deduction from the tax of the 10% previously taken by the U.S. treasury. So the net tax payment to Ottawa was $500, and to Washington, $1,000.

Under the 5% American levy, the Canadian company will still be liable for $1,500 in taxes to the Dominion. But Ottawa will only allow the company a deduction of $500 for American taxes paid and will receive a net $1,000. The company's total tax remains $1,500, but instead of $1,000 to Ottawa and $500 to Washington, it becomes $1,000 to Ottawa and $500 to Washington.

In a few cases where Canadian companies make consolidated income tax returns to Ottawa, under which they are liable for a 17½% rate, there are small benefits. This applies in some cases where there is a Canadian company controlling subsidiaries in the United States which pay dividends to the parent firm. Such cases are few and the savings from the tax change are minor.

The Dominion Income Tax Department has already adopted a rule that Canadian companies will be allowed only the 5% U.S. rate as a deduction from their taxes. The Canadian company must therefore pay the Dominion an extra 5% on its U.S. income and has to claim on the Washington treasury to get back half the 10% already paid.

Effect for Investors

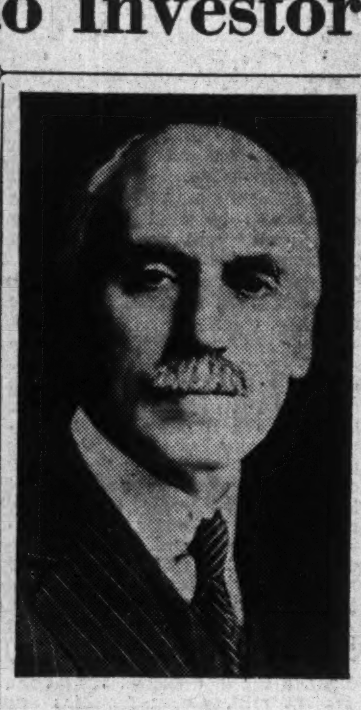
Individual Canadian investors are subject to more complex graduated income taxes than companies. And only for smaller incomes does the Canadian investor gain from the new arrangement.

The Dominion Income Tax Department allows the individual to deduct from the amount of his Canadian income tax the sum he has already paid in U.S. income tax; but not at a higher rate than the tax payable to the Dominion.

Oversimplified for purposes of illustration, some typical effects on the individual taxpayer are as follows:

Example 1. A Canadian with $1,000 of taxable income all from U.S. sources. Ordinarily his Canadian income tax would be 3% or $30. But the U.S. Government was holding back $100, or 10%, from his $1,000. Ottawa allowed him to claim exemption for his full $30 tax because he had already paid more than that to Washington. In such a case the in-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)



PROBE CHAIRMAN

Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, Chief Justice of Ontario, who will head the Royal Commission on financial relationships between the Dominion and the provinces. The commission is to be entirely Canadian in personnel.

Bridge Firm Sees Profits

Hamilton Bridge Contracts Over $2 Millions This Year

With business of over $2 millions on hand in four major jobs, Hamilton Bridge Co. will be operating actively in the remaining months of this year, The Financial Post is informed. It is understood that earnings will probably be well ahead of the 1931 results when $6.58 a share was earned on the 6½% preferred stock.

The question of resuming preferred dividends now in arrears $32.50 a share is being left in abeyance until the full year's results are known.

Shortage of materials has delayed the company's work this year, but the situation has now eased, and with its orders for steel placed several months ago the company is in a position to obtain delivery and to operate both Hamilton plants at high speed.

The subsidiary, Western Bridge Co., Vancouver, has the largest contract. Its share is approximately $900,000 in the joint construction with Dominion Bridge Co. of steel working costing some $2 millions for the Lion's Gate bridge at Vancouver.

Work is now under way at Hamilton on steel work for the new C.N.R. bridge at Fredericton, N.B. This contract amounts to $500,000. Fabrication was delayed until recently due to shortage of steel.

Construction of the new blooming mill of Steel Co. of Canada and other business from Steel Co. this year is expected to provide Hamilton Bridge with nearly $400,000 volume.

The company's share of the contract for fabrication of steel for the centre span of the Point Edward-Port Huron bridge near Sarnia amounts to about $275,000. This is a newly obtained contract and is a straight addition to the volume obtained earlier this year which was described by W. B. Champ, president, as greater than the full year 1936.

Last year Hamilton Bridge had net profits of $76,466, or $3.50 a share on the preferred, after four years of deficits. Working capital increased $47,913 to a total of $317,108, but in the annual report it was stated that working capital would need still further increase before directors would consider it advisable to start paying arrears of preferred dividends.

Famous Farm Expert Views Prairie Outlook

In four years, Arthur G. Street has become the most widely read writer on farming subjects in the English-speaking world. His "Farmer's Glory" has already sold 30,000 copies. "Strawberry Roan," "Moonrakers," and other books have proved equally popular with a wide audience.

Raised on a Wiltshire farm, Mr. Street has watched British agriculture change from comfortable and profitable tenant farming to a highly subsidized, soil-exploiting industry. Before the war he migrated to Canada and spent several years wheat-farming in Manitoba. He returned to England to take over the family farm on the death of his father and in recent years has turned to writing as an additional outlet for his energies and ideas.

This summer he revisited Canada, lectured in the East and in the West, and took a sorrowing look at the drought-parched prairies. In public meetings and private conversations, he did not hesitate to comment upon certain Canadian farming practices with as much vigor and understanding as he had shown in dealing with the problems of modern British farming.

The Financial Post asked him, as an ex-Canadian grain grower who has become a world-famous figure in farming, to write candidly and freely upon the future of farming in western Canada. The article will be published next week in The Post. Post.

Another feature article by Sir George Paish will also appear in next week's issue.

Rowell to Head Finance Probe of Government

Ontario Chief Justice to be Royal Commission Chairman

DAFOE MENTIONED

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Rt. Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, Chief Justice of Ontario, will head the Royal Commission on the financial relationships between the Dominion and the provinces which the Federal Government is to appoint shortly.

Invitations to act as the other members of the commission are understood to have been given to John W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press and to Mr. Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret of the Supreme Court of Canada, but neither of these men are believed to have indicated their acceptance as yet.

With the personnel of the Royal Commission thus fairly well settled, its actual appointment by the Government is understood to be delayed by a difference of opinion in cabinet circles over the scope of the enquiry.

Conflict of Ideas

One group of ministers is said to be desirous of restricting the investigation simply to an examination of the adequacy or otherwise of the existing sources of revenue which the provinces enjoy. Other members of the cabinet, however, wish the enquiry to be more thorough-going and to constitute an examination of the entire fabric of Confederation, with consideration given to the distribution of powers as between the Dominion and the provinces.

Any change which is made in the relationships between the province and the Dominion will require an amendment to the British North America Act. Considerable point is thus given to the argument of the ministers who contend that, since this instrument must be amended in any event, the occasion should be seized to give it the thorough overhaul which has been advocated in recent years.

Fear Political Issue

On the other hand, other ministers are just as opposed to going beyond the straight financial problem on the ground that once it is transcended, the issue of provincial rights is bound to arise. They contend that any such political repercussions should be avoided, as they would largely negative the value of the commission's work.

Dosco Plans Bond Issue

Will Finance Purchase Of U. S. Steel Plants

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Purchase by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. of the four Canadian subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corp. is to be financed in part through the sale of a $2 millions bond issue secured by the properties of the Canadian Bridge Co. at Ojibway, Ont.

The bonds are to be exchangeable into class "B" common shares of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. on the basis of $25 a share for the first two years, $35 a share in the third year and $40 a share in the fourth year. In order to provide shares for this exchange shareholders are being asked to approve an increase of 80,000 shares in the authorized class "B" stock.

Price Not Disclosed

No announcement has been made by the company as yet as to the total consideration being paid for the four companies, but it is known to be in excess of the $2 millions to be obtained from the sale of bonds. It is believed that some payment is being made from the treasury of Dominion Steel and Coal.

Dominion Steel and Coal takes possession on Sept. 1 of the Canadian Bridge Co., Walkerville; the Canadian Steel Co. and Canadian Steel Lands Co. at Ojibway; and the Essex Terminal Railway Co., which covers the Walkerville-Windsor industrial area.

Will Not Open Immediately

Expansion of the Dominion Steel and Coal into Ontario where there is a large market for steel products is a very important development although it may be some time before production at the plant of the Canadian Steel Co. will commence. The plant of the Canadian Steel Co. has been idle since 1933 and rehabilitation will be necessary before production can be commenced.

No definite announcement has been made by the company as to its production plans, but it is understood that both the tinplate and wire mills will be put into operation. Officials refuse to say at this time whether a rolling mill will be installed for the manufacture of steel plate. At the present time the tin plate mill consists of six tinning units with a capacity of 10,000 tons annually each.

Tinplate Mill Possible

At that time no steel plate for tinning purposes was made in Canada, but in 1935 the Dominion Steel and Foundries, Hamilton, installed a complete tinplate mill. Manufacture of tin plate by this company has been a marked success and at the present time it is unable to meet demand for its product.

Operations of the Canadian Bridge Co. and the Essex Terminal Railway will, of course, continue. Operations of this company have been improving and it is expected that further expansion will be undertaken.

Port Arthur Men Obtain Pulp Rights

To Erect Sulphite Mill In Thunder Bay Area

AMERICAN CONTRACT

Announcement by Hon. Peter Heenan that the Ontario Government has granted 21 years' pulpwood-cutting rights to General Timber Co., of Port Arthur, Ont., obligating the company to erect a 200-ton sulphite pulp mill, marks the culmination of persistent industrial promotion efforts.

Two young Port Arthur men, both under 35, control General Timber Co. They are A. L. Johnson, ex-West Point cadet, and J. V. Stewart. For six months they have negotiated with a large United States paper concern and the Ontario Government.

They now have two contracts:

(1) Contract now in effect with the Ontario Government to cut pulpwood for 21 years in the Big Pic River section of Thunder Bay district and to erect a 200-ton daily capacity sulphite pulp mill to cost between $3.5 millions and $5 millions.

(2) Contract with Marathon Paper Co., of Rothchild, Wis., for delivery of sulphite pulp which, at current prices, will amount to about $4 millions annually, for 21 years.

Control General Timber

The following is a list of General Timer's officers and shareholders:

President: A. L. Johnson, 30,000 shares.

Vice-president and secretary-treasurer: J. V. Stewart, 1 share.

Evelyn Johnson, 1 share.

Verna C. Stewart, 300 00.

H. B. Sheppard, 1 share.

Authorized capital is 100,000 shares of no par value of which 60,003 shares are outstanding.

Last year, Johnson and Stewart were engaged in export contract pulpwood-cutting, with several hundred men in the bush north of Port Arthur, and when the Ontario Government decided on reallocation of Thunder Bay timber areas they sought concessions under the new scheme.

Got Cutting Rights

After obtaining a long term contract for export shipments to Marathon Paper Co., they approached the Government to secure cut-for-export rights with the intention of towing the logs across Lake Superior in booms. Within the last six months they obtained cutting rights to fulfill the initial Marathon contract.

With the first step in the wider programme accomplished, Messrs. Johnson and Stewart again consulted Marathon Paper executives, with the result that further parleys between all concerned, including the Ontario Government, led to the new pulp mill agreement. Engineers are now en route to Thunder Bay to choose a mill site.

While neither executive of General Timber indicates whether Marathon Paper is participating in the financing of the new mill, the fact that the latter is taking the entire output is significant. Mill construction will be carried out by a General Timber subsidiary.

Marathon Paper

Marathon Paper is one of the largest paper producers in the American mid-west, its executives and directors including men prominent in United States industry. D. C. Everist, president of the American Pulp and Paper Association, is its vice-president and managing director. The company secures most of its sulphite pulp from Sweden at present, for manufacturing special types of papers. Its production is absorbed largely in the U. S., but the possibility is seen that it may expand operations at a future date to Canada, to develop Empire markets under the preferential tariff.

Whether Marathon itself or General Timber's subsidiary will manufacture sulphite pulp into paper, textiles, plastics or other materials in Canada remains entirely a matter of conjecture. One object of the Ontario Government's programme of allocating pulpwood rights for sulphite pulp manufacture was to encourage establishment of foreign industries in Ontario. But the General Timber-Marathon situation has not progressed to a stage where definite consideration is being given to plans beyond the immediate erection of the mill and exports of sulphite pulp.

B.C. Business Hit By Sino-Jap Clash

Lumber Men Feel Effects as Tokio Cancels Ship Charters

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia has already felt the direct effects of the Sino-Japanese hostilities through cancellation of ship charters, and if neutrality laws are invoked the promise of considerable business in metals may vanish.

British Columbia lumber operators have been handicapped all year by shortage of ships and high charter rates. Consequently when the Japanese Government commandeered ships booked to carry B.C lumber out of Vancouver it was unwelcome news.

At least two metal mining industries in British Columbia are solely dependent on the Japanese market. Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company reopened operations at Copper Mountain following the closing of a deal for the sale of the entire output to Japan over a five-year period. The plant will soon be on a 3,000-ton basis.

Alberta Bank Plan Seen As Trap Laid for Ottawa

Local Boards Will Direct Business of the Bankers

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — The main feature of the Bank Licensing Bill, entitled: "An Act to Provide for the Regulation of the Credit of the Province of Alberta," is its provision for local directorates to supervise operations of bank branches in Alberta.

The intention of the act is to cut off the branches of the chartered banks operating in the province from head office policy.

Within 21 days of passage of the act, all bankers in business in Alberta must take out licenses from the Provincial Credit Commission, an authority provided for in the Alberta Credit Act of April, 1937, but not set up immediately. The deadline for licensing is Aug. 27.

Heavy Penalties

Licensing fees are up to $100 for each building used as a bank, and $5 for each bank employee. Penalties are a fine of $5,000 to $10,000 for bankers operating without a license, and fines or jail terms for violation of the act. Re-instatement after cancellation of licenses may cost up to 1,000 times as much as the original fee. Mr. Low said the intention was that fees should be "nominal."

Five-member local directorates will be set up "to supervise, direct and control the policy of the business of the banker."

The local directors (of whom there may be hundreds in the province) will receive remuneration. Three of the five will be appointed by the Social Credit Board, and paid by the province. The other two will be appointed by the banks, and paid by them.

At the time the banker takes out a license he will be required to sign a pledge undertaking to refrain from interfering with property and civil rights of any person in the province.

In order to enforce its measure, the Alberta Government put through the Legislature an act curtailing the rights of the bankers in respect to the courts. Any unlicensed banker, under the act, will be denied the right to bring or maintain any action in any court in Alberta. Of doubtful validity, this act comes into force on proclamation.

Hints that the Aberhart Government is preparing plans to establish banking facilities of its own appeared at several stages of the special session. "There cannot be two financial systems working side by side," said Mr. Low, in supporting his bank license measure.

Earlier, he had introduced a bill permitting the treasury to deposit public funds in whatever institution the Government might appoint. An amendment to the Treasury Department Act, this measure allowed for handling of all treasury business through credit houses, if they are opened. Another clause provided treasury transactions by "such official instrument" as may be decided.

Snap Judgment From Electorate Believed Plan Behind Legislation

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—The Social Credit Government's intentions of wielding the "big stick" over the banks in an attempt to induce them to furnish Alberta province and people with free credit have been revealed as the Legislature in special session passed bank licensing and control measures.

There was no attempt to add by legislation to the powers of the banks to permit them to issue social credits. Nor was there any attempt to instruct the banks how they should proceed in carrying out Mr. Aberhart's election promises, now ostensibly passed on to them. Both Mr. Aberhart and his treasurer, Hon. S. E. Low, emphasized in the House that it would cost the banks nothing to provide money for the Government, leaving the plain inference that if the banks did not do so, they would be harried out of Alberta.

Formula of Reform

Such is the formula of financial reform provided to the hard-pressed Alberta Government by the two agents of C. H. Douglas, Messrs. Powell and Byrne, the British Social Credit experts. "Whether the banks furnish the money willingly or otherwise," said Mr. Low, "it will cost them nothing." He talked of an "amicable arrangement" with the banks to provide money for the Government.

Social Crediter protestations that the Aberhart Government really intended to put into effect this seemingly fantastic scheme carried little weight with many observers. Opposition speakers repeatedly said bank control was beyond provincial jurisdiction, and the Government made little effort to meet the criticism. Hon. J. L. P. Maynard, in a speech offered the sole reply, and it was the old Alberta argument that the will of the people must prevail even over the constitution. The Legislature was in no sober mood, and had obviously harked back to the irrational defiance of previous attempts to legislate on Social Credit, the same mood in which the Social Credit forces launched their unconstitutional attack on interest a year ago.

Gradually Eliminate Taxes

Though the Government ranks transacted business in a spirit of hilarity for the most part, giving the impression that the attempt at bank control carried little conviction from its authors, a fact that strongly suggested the Government intended to rely on its scheme was that the sales tax was announced as cancelled from Sept. 1 next. This, said, Mr. Low, was the first step in applying Douglas theory. The revenue lost would be replaced by money provided from the banks. Gradually, it was hoped, all taxation would be eliminated and provincial business operated on funds from banks.

In abolishing the sales tax, the treasury will lose about $1 million for the remainder of the fiscal year. This is the initial amount of "social credit" the treasury will request from the banks.

Observers who have followed Mr. Aberhart's progress closely noted that the current phase of Aberhart policy was a return, with variations, to the old concept that credit flows out of the end of the banker's fountain pen. In other words, the banker needs only to put figures in his books to "create" credit. Formerly, Mr. Aberhart intended to operate the fountain pen himself. He ran into difficulties and backed up. After several intervening, more or less related, manoeuvres, the programme was swung back to the fountain pen theory, only the operations are to be left in the bankers' hands.

Attorney-General Ignored

Legislative circles, during the special session from Aug. 3 to 6, recognized many signs that the Aberhart Government, as at several other stages of its career, was proceeding without consulting its legal officials. Hon. J. W. Hugill, attorney-general, obviously knew nothing of the measures being brought in, nor the programme in general. He made the blunder of informing the House, in reply to a question, that the Dominion had undoubted jurisdiction over money and banking. A few minutes later, the Bank Control Bill was brought in by Mr. Low. The incident apparently climaxed Mr. Hugill's unwelcome efforts to keep Social Credit legislation within the law, and his resignation from the cabinet was requested immediately.

The apparent willingness of the Aberhart Government to risk its Social Credit programme by defying the constitution, while suggesting lack of conviction behind the programme, supported a growing impression that a snap judgment from the electorate is in the offing.

If the Aberhart Government had designed its measures to invite federal intervention, it could scarcely have improved on the Bank Control Act. Legal opinion, except Mr. Maynard, unanimously backed the view the measure was ultra vires, constituted a trespass on federal powers, and sought to usurp the power of currency issue vested in the Bank of Canada.

Bait for Ottawa

As a manoeuvre to entice Ottawa into intervening, the Aberhart programme became intelligible only if an election issue were in the making. With an argument that Ottawa and the banks had joined to suppress the "progressive" plans of the Government at Edmonton, it might hope to win another term of office from the rural population of the province.

Ottawa Refuses to Move Against Alberta Measure

Bankers Expected to Boycott Legislation and Force Prosecution

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Disallowance by the Dominion of the Alberta banking legislation is not to be expected. Despite strong representations from Montreal and Toronto banking interests in favor of the exercise of the Dominion Government's constitutional power of veto, the Mackenzie King ministry has determined to adhere to the policy of non-interference with the Aberhart Social Credit experiment which it has pursued over the past two years.

It is understood in Federal circles that this policy has been intimated to the banking and financial interests directly affected, and that they are prepared to govern themselves accordingly. In other words, with the Federal authorities unprepared to overthrow the Alberta legislation by disallowance, the banking and financial interests themselves are expected to seek the same end through legal action.

Forecast Non-compliance

Intimations which have reached here forecast a boycott of the legislation by the financial interests affected. Ultimately that will mean that the Alberta Government will have to prosecute them for non-compliance. Thus will the matter be brought before the courts, where the banks will challenge the legislation's constitutionality.

Federal legal circles are unanimous in their opinion that the legislation is flagrantly ultra vires, on the grounds that it constitutes a wholesale invasion of Federal jurisdiction. In the past, the Dominion authorities have excused themselves from exercising the power of disallowance on the grounds that the issues involved centred around the morality of the legislation—as when the Aberhart Government arbitrarily reduced the interest rate on its bonds. The Federal Cabinet, the ministry argued, was not supposed to act as the judge of the morality of provincial legislation; its function—in respect to which the power of disallowance was provided—was simply to see that the realm of Federal jurisdiction was not invaded. Now that the realm of Federal jurisdiction is invaded, at least in the opinion of the best legal minds of Parliament Hill, the ministry still deems it inexpedient to act.

Failure of the Federal authorities to intervene is not to be explained

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Prairie Crop Bright Spots

Most of Manitoba, northern Alberta and a small area in southwestern Alberta are the high spots of western buying power as disclosed this week by the Dominion Government report of crop conditions as at July 31.

Apart from the areas of complete crop failure the results are more encouraging than appear on the surface. Crop failures are traditionally overplayed at this time of the year as indicated by the special article in last week's Post which estimated farm income in the three provinces would actually rise 30% over 1936.

Many Elevators Remain Closed

Estimate More Than 1,000 May Fail to Open

Over 1,000 country elevators, mostly in Saskatchewan and along the eastern border of Alberta, will remain closed this season. Other elevators will only be open, where there is a sparse crop, for a few weeks or a couple of months.

Closing of one terminal elevator at Vancouver has been announced, and further closing is probable as nearly all western grain is expected to take the eastern route to market this year. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has already announced the closing of three terminal elevators at Port Arthur, a fourth providing sufficient capacity.

Churchill Grain

The grain remaining at Churchill from last season will be shipped out during the next few weeks, but there is no expectation that the Churchill elevator will receive any further grain this year, or in 1938, until after a new crop has been harvested.

There is still approximately one million bushels of wheat in the elevator at Prince Rupert, operated under lease from the Dominion Government by the Alberta Wheat Pool. But it is unlikely that there will be shipments to that port this year. Hence if and when the Prince Rupert elevator is emptied, it is likely to remain so for a considerable time.

Highlights

Canada's National Parks

National parks service maintains public vacation centres among the Rocky Mountains, in Ontario, the Maritimes and other parts of Canada. Page 16

Destitution Prevented

A goal to which men and women have struggled for centuries is now assured for large bodies of Canadian workers. Page 16

The Way Out

Sir George Paish discusses world problems and the manner in which they may be remedied. Page 9

Larder Lake

Hopes held for the Larder Lake mining field for 30 years are now being justified. Page 14

Bolivian Bonds

With perhaps the worst debt record among Latin-American countries, Bolivia gives no immediate possibility for resuming debt service. Page 3

Sulphite Speculation

The chemical pulp industry in Canada has an immediate future that leaves little to be desired, but two sources of possible danger are near. Page 3

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THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

New Agreement Made With Calgary Power

Under a new agreement entered with Calgary Power Co., Calgary has agreed to purchase all its power requirements from the company for 10 years from Aug. 1, 1940, to July 31, 1950, at a price of .60 cents per kw.h. Under present agreement city pays .74 cents, but reduction is offset by other benefits accruing under the new contract. The agreement provides for the purchase by the city of distribution system of Calgary Water Power Co., a subsidiary, for continued operation by the company of city's steam plant and for construction by company of steel tower transmission line from its Ghost plant to the city to cost $250,000.

The company now pays a rental of $75,000 annually for the city's steam plant. Under new agreement no rent is to be charged. Consideration to be paid by city for the distribution system is $325,000, which is less than its actual value, $100,000 is to be paid in cash and the remainder in 45 monthly payments of $5,000 each. Edmonton is negotiating with company for stand-by service.

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Government Figures Show . .
that in 31 cases out of every 100 the wife dies before her husband. The man is left to struggle against all the unhappy conditions that arise in a home deprived of the directing hand of the wife and mother.

No amount of money can compensate for the loss sustained, but even a small amount of cash can ease the financial worry that follows illness and death. It can pay doctor's and nurse's bills, funeral expenses, and provide at least temporary care for the children. This problem has to be faced at some time or other by one out of every three married men.

Why not face the facts and discuss the matter with your wife and a Mutual Life of Canada representative today? (LAST OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT FIGURES SHOW THAT DURING 1936 CANADIANS BOUGHT MORE "ORDINARY" INSURANCE FROM THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA THAN FROM ANY OTHER CANADIAN COMPANY.)

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
Established 1869
"Owned by the Policyholders"
Head Office • Waterloo, Ont.

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada. So the Dominion Government must intervene on the question of protecting its own sovereignty.

• • •

THE banks in question are also the custodians of the savings of the people of the Dominion outside of Alberta, and those people require protection from a raid such as is being attempted in the name of the Government of Alberta. They are also the custodians of the savings of the people of Alberta, and the duty of the Dominion to the people of Alberta is in no way lessened by the fact that it is a provincial government put into office by those people which is indulging in follies or worse. Albertans are also Canadians. Against their own Government, in its own sphere, the rest of Canada cannot protect them. They put that Government into office, and will have to bear the necessary consequences until they discover how to replace it with another. But that applies only to the local sphere of local government.

In matters of Dominion jurisdiction they are as much entitled to the protection of the Dominion Government whether it be against ordinary criminals, or against the local government acting illegally, as are the people of any other part of Canada.

• • •

IF THE Dominion Government disallows, as morally it is bound to do, the preposterously illegal acts of the Alberta Legislature, there will be no conflict between the people of Canada and the people of Alberta, or between the Dominion Government and the people of that province. The conflict involved is between the members of the Government and Legislature of Alberta, and the people of the whole Dominion, including the people of Alberta. That Government is entitled to its own place, in which it has been established by the people of Alberta, but not to any other. And it needs to be firmly put back into its own place, with its capacity for damage limited to its own proper functions.

• • •

Union Organizers Reject Fair Offer

THE circumstances under which the Dominion Textile Co. and union representatives have failed to agree to a settlement of their differences provides a good example, if any were needed, of the extent to which professional labor organizers are using the worker to achieve their own personal ambitions. Claiming to represent a majority of the company's 7,000 workers (a claim which has not been substantiated) the National Catholic Syndicate called a strike when the company refused to recognize the syndicate. Dominion Textile claims that the syndicate does not represent a majority of the workers and will not recognize the union as the sole bargaining power of the employees, but is willing to submit the alleged grievances of the men to the Quebec Fair Wage Board which comes into operation on September 1. Further, it is willing to make retroactive to August 2 any order issued by the board on wage increases.

This is not only a reasonable but an eminently fair attitude by the company. If the syndicate organizers are sincerely interested in the welfare of the workers, then, too, they should be willing to let the board adjudicate on their claims. In refusing to do so, it should be apparent to worker-members of the union that its leaders are more concerned with collecting union dues than with advancing the welfare of the workers.

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Price Bros. New Stock Now On Montreal Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Both the new preferred and common shares of Price Bros. Co. have been listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, following their removal from the unlisted department of the Montreal Curb Market.

The listing covers 62,843 5½% preferred shares and 543,716 shares of common stock, with authority to add 135,368 additional shares of common on official notice of issuance, making a total authorized issue of 679,084 shares.

Cons. Chibougamau Financing
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Consolidated Chibougamau Gold Fields has sold 25,000 shares at $1 a share under the terms of the option agreement. This leaves 140,000 shares under option at the same price.

Leaside Ready To Refund Debt

First step in removing the town of Leaside from the control of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs is expected to be taken this week. The town council has completed its application to the Municipal Board for permission to issue new debentures to replace those now held by the Canadian Bank of Commerce as collateral for loans. The town council has been co-operating with Queen's Park officials and debenture holders' representatives in preparing the refunding plan.

The new debentures will bear interest at 4½% and mature in from 15 to 20 years. The date of exchange has been set for Oct. 1, 1937, at which time it is hoped to remove Leaside from the list of defaulting municipalities. In most respects the Leaside plan closely resembles that recently announced for Sudbury. Bank loans, funded over a period of five years, will be used for the immediate payment of the town's liabilities, including unpaid debenture interest.

Leaside has failed to meet debenture principal payments falling due on and after Dec. 31, 1932, and on July 1, 1935, defaulted in payment of debenture interest.

General Motors Raises Prices

Prices of General Motors' cars in Canada will be increased in the very near future, officials of the company have informed The Financial Post. While the exact amounts involved have not yet been determined, it is probable that they will be proportionate to the increases announced in the United States last week. There, Chevrolet prices were hoisted $30, Oldsmobile and Pontiac $45, La Salle $60 and Cadillac $100. Larger model Buicks will sell for $100 more; smaller units at an increase of $45.

Foreign Exchange

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Par	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 7
U. S. dollar, High	1.00 3/64	1.00 1/32	1.00 1/32	1.00 1/32	1.00 1/64	1.00
Low	1.00 1/32	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1936, High	1.00 1/32	1.00 1/32	1.00	1.00 1/32	1.00	1.00
Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.99 31/32	1.00
U. K. pound	4.98⅛	4.98½	4.98¼	4.98¼	4.98¾	4.99⅜
Australia	3.98⅝	3.99	3.98¾	3.98¾	3.99⅛	3.99⅝
Austria	.1889¼	.1888½	.1890½	.1890½	.1890½	.1890½
Belgium	.1684½	.1684½	.1684½	.1684½	.1684¼	.1684¾
Brazil	.0670	.0668	.0670	.0670	.0670	.0667
Czechoslovakia	.0349	.0348⅞	.0349⅛	.0349⅛	.0349⅛	.0349⅛
Denmark	.2224⅜	.2225¼	.2224⅝	.2224¼	.2227⅝	.2229⅝
France	.0375¼	.0375½	.0375⅜	.0375¼	.0375¼	.0375⅝
Germany	.4026½	.4025¼	.4025¼	.4025¼	.4024¾	.4025¼
Greece	.0091⅜	.0091⅜	.0091½	.0091½	.0091½	.0091½
Holland	.5521½	.5519¾	.5519¼	.5518¾	.5517¼	.5519¾
Hungary	.1977¼	.1976⅝	.1976⅝	.1976⅝	.1975⅝	.1975⅝
India	.3764⅜	.3766¼	.3766¼	.3763¼	.3764¼	.3769¼
Italy	.0526½	.0526⅜	.0526⅜	.0526½	.0526⅜	.0526½
Japan	.2901¾	.2901	.2906	.2905	.2905	.2905
Jugoslavia	.0233⅜	.0232½	.0233½	.0233½	.0233½	.0233½
New Zealand	4.01⅝	4.02	4.01¾	4.01¾	4.02⅛	4.02⅝
Norway	.2503½	.2505¾	.2504¾	.2504¼	.2507¼	.2508¾
Poland	.1894½	.1894	.1894	.1895	.1895	.1895
South Africa	4.97⅛	4.97½	4.97¼	4.97¼	4.97¾	4.98⅜
Sweden	.2568⅜	.2570¾	.2569¾	.2569¼	.2572¼	.2575¼
Switzerland	.2298	.2296¾	.2296¾	.2298¼	.2298¼	.2298¾
Hong Kong	.3071	.3095	.3100	.3099	.3093	.3089

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Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Barrie, Ont.	July	J. L. Graham & Co.	4%	10-ins.	$15,000	103.51	3.31%
Vernon, B.C.	July	Dominion Sec.	4%	1937	115,000	.....	.....

Brown Co. Arranges For Needed Capital

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reorganization plans for Brown Co., one of New England's largest pulp manufacturers, with plants at Berlin, N.H., and La Tuque, Que., have been filed with Federal Judge John A. Peters by Orton B. Brown, vice-president and treasurer.

Canadians Do Underwriting

The financing programme consists of a $6.5 millions issue of bonds under the present indenture of the Brown Corp., the Canadian subsidiary of Brown Co., to be sold to Wood, Gundy & Co., and McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., at 95 with a serial maturity of two to 15 years, and bearing interest at 3½%, 4½% and 5%.

Also a $6 millions issue of unsecured 5% convertible serial notes of the Brown Co. at Berlin and Gorham, N.H., would be sold to the same interests at 97 and would have a serial maturity of two to seven years.

Pay Bonds in Full

The present outstanding $21,415,500 of 5½% series A and B first mortgage bonds, will be exchanged at par for new bonds under the old indenture, or the new indenture containing substantially the same terms, the same interest, same maturity dates, and secured by the same properties; but with suspension of sinking fund provisions for two years following consummation of the plan, conditioned upon the sale of a new Canadian bond and court approval. All past due interest and interest on this amount due, amounting to $2,643,292 on May 15, 1937, would be paid in cash.

General claims in the form of notes and accounts payable, which with interest total about $1,530,462, would be settled by payment of 50% of claims in cash and 50% in interest-bearing notes maturing one-third in two, three and four years. It is believed that about $750,000 of such notes would be issued.

The present 6% preferred stock, of which $10 millions is outstanding, would be exchanged for one and one-fifth shares of new 5% cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value, entitled to cumulative dividend at the rate of $5 a year, except that in the first two years the directors may pay dividends with additional preferred stock instead of cash. In addition, one share of new common stock will be given for each share of old preferred stock.

For each share of old common stock, there will be issued five shares of new common stock, except certain holders of old common stock who have voluntarily agreed to accept 100,000 fewer shares of new common stock than they are entitled to under the plan, such amount to be distributed to preferred stockholders. This will make about two million common shares to be originally outstanding.

Not all of the $12.5 millions of this capital will be used for working capital; part will be employed in plant expansion.

Commenting on the necessity for this expansion, the plan carries the following comment:

"It is essential that the capacity of the plant at La Tuque, P.Q., be increased from 300 tons a day to 600 tons. The Canadian company now holds timber limits ample to provide a sustained or perpetual supply of excellent wood for the larger capacity; it also has available, at lowest prices, ample supplies of power; the fresh water supply is already installed for the larger capacity; the mill site was selected and laid out for a 600-ton mill many years ago; and the present mill itself was designed to be a part of the larger mill development.

"The result of these circumstances, planned far in advance, is that the present mill, power facilities and timberland assets, which cost about $16,000,000, can be doubled in capacity, including a chlorine plant capital at a cost of about $6,500,000."

Sask. Collects 2% Sales Tax

Appoints 11,000 Retailers Who Will Act As Collectors

Every retail vendor in the Province of Saskatchewan has been licensed to collect the new 2% provincial education tax, more commonly known as the sales tax, which went into effect on August 2. The number of vendors licensed is between 11,000 and 12,000.

Tax returns must be made to the provincial treasurer quarterly by all retailers, on or before the twentieth of January, April, July and October, but the commissioner of taxation may also call for a return at any time. In order to compensate them for additional expenses incurred in collecting the tax each licensed vendor will be paid 4% of collections made.

Application of Tax

Sales from one cent to 15 cents are exempt from the tax; from 15 to 74 cents, one cent tax; from 75 cents to $1.24, two cents tax; from $1.25 to $1.74, three cents tax; from $1.75 to $2.24, four cents tax; from $2.25 to $2.74, five cents tax; from $2.75 to $3.25, six cents tax. Sales exceeding $3.25 shall be subject to a tax of 2% calculated to the nearest cent, one-half cent being considered one cent.

Mail Houses Hit

Critics of the tax feel that it will work a hardship on Saskatchewan mail order houses. An official of one mail order house points out that customers at country points in sending in their orders will probably omit the amount of the sales tax in which case the mail order house could do little else but absorb the tax.

The entire proceeds of the tax will be used by the Government for educational purposes. Increased school grants of $800,000 provided for at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature must be paid out of the proceeds of the tax.

U. S. Tax Change Big Aid to Ottawa

(Continued from page 1)

vestor's total tax was formerly $100 all of which went to the U.S. treasury.

Under the 5% tax, such an investor will now be docked $50 by Washington, and would therefore be $50 better off. The tax of $50 paid to the U.S. treasury would still be sufficient exemption to protect him from paying Canadian income tax.

Example 2. The big investor is in no better position than before. For instance, a Canadian with taxable income of $40,000, and paying an average rate of 11% is liable to Ottawa for taxes of $4,400. Supposing $10,000 of his income is from U.S. investments, he would formerly have been docked $1,000 by Washington. And he would be given full exemption for this by Ottawa. He would therefore pay $3,400 to the Dominion and $1,000 to the United States.

Now with the 5% rate, such an investor will have only $500 deducted by the U.S. treasury from his $10,000 of American income. He is liable for $4,400 to Ottawa, which would allow an exemption of $500 from his tax. He would therefore pay $500 to the United States and $3,900 to the Dominion. His total tax remains at $4,400.

Collection of Rebates

Canadian taxpayers will have to unravel a good deal of red tape to get back the extra 5% they have been contributing to the U.S. treasury since July 1, 1936. In cases where income was received by cashing bond coupons, the claims will mostly have to be made directly to paying agents. In cases where bonds and stocks have been registered in the name of the holder, collection will be somewhat easier because the security register will reveal the proper recipient of the U.S. tax rebate in most cases.

Canadian nationality will have to be proved because the U.S. tax remains 10% for outside investors other than Canadians.

Application for rebate forms should be made to the source of tax payments, either through the U.S. company that deducted taxes from dividends, or to the bank or trust company that made deductions from bond coupons. If you can remember.

The rebates when received by Canadian taxpayers will be taxable by the Dominion for the years in which they were deducted from Canadian income taxes. This will necessitate adjustments with the Dominion Income Tax Department of returns for the year 1936. The Dominion has been anticipating the reduction to 5% by cutting its allowance to taxpayers for the U.S. levy to the lower rate.

Ontario Farm Income Soars

Revenue of Ontario farmers will range between the $400 and $500 million mark for the first time in almost a decade. Last year gross agricultural revenue in the province was $354 millions. The low point was reached in 1932 at $247 millions. Peak days were 1927-28-29 when total revenue topped the $500 millions mark.

Most important feature of the splendid Ontario picture is the fact that almost every crop and area will share in bountiful crops and the improved level of prices. Usually if fall grains are good, something happens to spring crops. This year both will yield bountiful returns.

Nature has also been good to growers of potatoes and tomatoes. These two crops were especially in need of the rains which fell in the past week. There will also be an abundant hay crop and excellent pastures—a sharp contrast to the burned fields of last summer.

Ottawa Refuses Move Against Alberta Act

(Continued from page 1)

on the grounds that their interference has not been requested. It is understood that banking interests were prepared to make formal application to the Government for the exercise of its power of disallowance, but that, on making preliminary enquiries to learn if such a request would be considered embarrassing, they were given to understand that it would, in any event, be futile.

The view of the ministry is still that if the Aberhart experiment is given sufficient rope, it will hang itself, and that interference with it is inadvisable. The recent Banking Act is looked upon optimistically in some quarters of the Cabinet as the last violent convulsion in the Aberhart death struggle.

This is the attitude which the ministry has taken consistently toward the Aberhart administration. The issuance of prosperity certificates was a noteworthy case in point. So far, experience has simply proven that the Alberta Premier, when one device fails, passes to another. Impartial Federal observers see no valid grounds upon which to attach significance to the present banking legislation as the last act of a dying ministry.

Meanwhile, interests which are pressing for disallowance contend, savings bank depositors in Alberta are being placed at the mercy of an act which, despite the fact that it is committed by a legislature, is as illegal as the deed of any bank robber, and it is urged that they are entitled to the full protection of the law—particularly as there is understood to be no difference of opinion among Federal legal officials regarding the illegality of the legislation. The situation is regarded as serious, since the ultimate aim of the policy which Premier Aberhart is now following is feared to be confiscatory.

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Sulphite Speculation - - -

Good Times Ahead for Pulp Industry, but Southern Kraft Sulphate and Canadian Newsprint Hold Dangers for New-Found Prosperity

By JOHN LANGDON
Eastern Editor, The Financial Post

MONTREAL.—Immediate outlook for the chemical pulp industry leaves little to be desired. Demand is on a scale never before reached. Prices have mounted sharply for all grades and the manufacturers are hard put to keep pace with market requirements. Mill outputs have been sold out for months ahead; and there is no indication of a slowing down in sales.

Failed to Keep Pace

Shortage of chemical pulp has been due to the failure of the manufacturer to keep pace with the new industries created by science in recent years. The latter are having difficulty in securing raw materials to manufacture the finished articles demanded.

Consequently the mills on this tinent and Europe have been scoured for supplies; prices have doubled from the low point of 1932, yet the demand continues strong.

Question of Permanency

What is of interest to the investor is how long will this state of affairs last? Will production be kept in control? Will producers be able to command as good a price for their product two or three years hence as they do today? Will the chemical pulp industry mushroom the way the newsprint industry did, bringing about widespread losses to investors and financial difficulties to those dependent upon the industry?

It may seem idle speculation to discuss possible overexpansion of the pulp industry at this time. On the other hand all the factors are present for a repetition of the doleful history of the newsprint industry. Accordingly it is worthwhile for the investor to try and reach some conclusion as to possible future developments.

Lack of Data a Handicap

One of the biggest handicaps to a survey of the pulp industry is a lack of accurate and up-to-date figures on demand, production, capacity, etc. In other fields, such as newsprint, these figures are readily available, making it possible to summarize the statistical position of the industry.

It is known from available records that the demand for sulphite and sulphate pulps has increased sharply in recent years. This is borne out by figures of production in some of the principal producing countries. For example production of sulphite in Finland jumped from 639,000 tons in 1932 to 900,000 tons in 1936. During the same period Germany stepped up its sulphite output from 907,000 tons to 1.3 million tons. Sweden recorded an even more impressive gain as also did Canada and the United States.

The principal point of interest is not whether the demand for pulp will continue to increase (which can be taken for granted) but whether or not the supply of pulp will increase more rapidly than consumption, causing a temporary glut of supplies and a breakdown in the price structure. From the investment point of view that is the most important thing.

There is money to be made in chemical pulp and where there is money to be made, new capital will come in or established producers will enlarge their productive facilities to take advantage of the situation. This is but a natural development where there is no restraining influence, such as Government restrictions, etc.

There are two major divisions of the chemical pulp field, sulphate and sulphite. The former is used for wrapping paper, kraft liner, etc., where strength is required. The latter comes in various forms, the high-grade being used for artificial silk and Cellophane and the lower grades for fine and coarse papers.

Watch Sulphate Expansion

Sulphate pulp capacity in Canada has not changed to any marked degree in recent years nor are there any major plans in mind for this industry. In the United States, however, there is developing a situation which may prove of the greatest importance to Canadian pulp and paper industry and investors.

The special advantages of Southern slash pine for sulphate pulp have caused a tremendous building boom in the Southern United States, until today it is the centre of the kraft paper industry on the American continent. The cost of production is lower than elsewhere and the attractions to capital are very marked.

Despite a rapid increase in Southern mill facilities in recent years, there is at present an $84-million expansion programme under way, which will bring productive capacity in 1938 to a level twice as great as the existing Southern mills in 1936. If business continues along favorable lines over the next few years and further uses are found for kraft products, all will be well. Only an extreme optimist can look with equanimity on the situation and the American paper industry is frankly worried over what may happen by 1938.

Danger in Situation

If the American market is unable to absorb the new sulphate pulp production brought into being in 1938, extraordinary measures will be needed to prevent a collapse of the price structure. If that happens, Canadian mills will feel the repercussions.

On top of that is the very lively question of what may happen if the sulphate pulp producers in the Southern States are forced to look to other fields in order to market their surplus output.

At this time there is a fairly well-defined market for sulphite and sulphate. There is little realization of what has been done with Southern sulphate pulp in fields other than kraft and allied products.

Canadian and Northern United States newsprint operators have kept a watchful eye on the exploitation of Southern pine for many years past, knowing that once it can be used commercially for newsprint the centre of the newsprint industry might swing from Canada to the South.

The Perkins Goodwin Co., importers of wood pulp, and the Union Bag and Paper Co. have a joint undertaking in the Southland Paper Mills Inc. for the purpose of producing newsprint from Southern sulphate pulp. Arrangements are being made to establish a plant in East Texas.

It is not likely the promoters would go ahead with this venture unless they were reasonably certain they had overcome certain technicalities which had proved a stumbling block in the past.

If the market is unable to absorb the increased output of Southern kraft by 1938, then the manufacturers might take a greater interest in utilizing their surplus sulphate pulp in newsprint manufacture.

Enter Sulphite Field

Then, too, a number of interesting outlets can be opened up through the use of bleached sulphate. Fine book and writing papers can be made from this product.

Rayon yarn and cellulose film have been made from bleached sulphate of the Southern pine.

Another by-product of importance reported commercially is the recovery of lignin from Southern sulphate pulp. This is an important item in the plastic industry, being used as a binder.

Further improvement in purification and bleaching of sulphate fibres might bring about their replacement of cotton in the manufacture of nitrocellulose for explosives, plastics, artificial leather and lacquers.

Aside from newsprint, these other products are considered the almost exclusive market of sulphite pulp made from northern spruce.

It does not need imagination to appreciate what might happen to the present highly prosperous sulphite market if southern sulphate pulp can be further processed to make it a competitive article.

Look to Canada

The United States is the largest sulphite pulp market in the world. While Canada ships sulphite to the United Kingdom, Japan and elsewhere, by far the largest proportion goes to the States.

At present Canadian mills have an annual capacity of 1,250,000 tons of bleached and unbleached sulphite pulp. Of this amount approximately 450,000 tons represent bleached sulphite. Operations are now at capacity. Within the next year new equipment will be installed, adding 180,000 tons to capacity. Over half of this represents bleached sulphite.

The additions and new mills under way are listed below:

Operator	Annual capacity or increase in present capacity (in tons)
Lake Sulphite	60,000
Howard Smith	9,900
Donnacona	9,000
Chandler Mill	18,000
B. C. Pulp	30,000
Can. Inter. Paper*	15,000
Can. Inter. Paper†	25,000

*Bleached. †Unbleached.

More May Come

This does not complete the picture for there are a number of projects under contemplation. Rolland Paper is considering a sulphite mill, with an annual capacity of between 15,000 and 30,000 tons.

Fraser Cos. is investigating a possible mill site on the Miramichi River with a view to erecting a sulphite mill. No particulars are available as to the size, but it is likely to run as much as 100 tons daily, or 30,000 tons yearly.

New Brunswick International Paper is being pressed by the provincial government to build a new pulp or paper mill. If the company finds it necessary to build, then it may consider a pulp plant.

Not Out of the Way

While the additional sulphite capacity planned or contemplated in Canada will materially add to the available supply, still it does not appear out of the way for what may be anticipated in the way of increased demands from the States. This applies particularly to high-grade bleached sulphite. The unbleached sulphite situation is promising at this time, but there is an uncertain factor here in what the newsprint operators will do.

Big Profits Attract

The big profits on sulphite have attracted the attention of newsprint manufacturers, who are big producers of this product for mixing with groundwood pulp in the manufacture of newsprint paper. A number of these operators have a surplus sulphite production which they are marketing on very favorable terms. They, as well as the others, are not loath to take advantage of the present sulphite market.

Cut Newsprint Quality

Standard newsprint paper is usually composed of about 80% groundwood pulp and 20% unbleached sulphite. When it is considered that it takes nearly twice as much pulpwood to make a ton of sulphite as it does for groundwood pulp, it can be readily understood that a reduction in the sulphite content of newsprint is an important matter to the manufacturer. And it is even more important when the present high selling price of sulphite is compared with the finished newsprint product.

There has been a marked trend over the past year to reduce the percentage of sulphite in newsprint paper. One manufacturer, for example, who was using a ratio of 84 groundwood to 16 sulphite last year has reduced the sulphite proportion to 14 and hopes to bring it down to 12 by next year.

Possible Source of Trouble

If this practice is generally followed by the newsprint producers, it means that a relatively large quantity of unbleached sulphite will be made available for the open market.

Last year Canadian mills produced 3.2 million tons of newsprint. On the 80/20 basis, this means they used about 640,000 tons of sulphite pulp; actually the figure was probably somewhat lower. However on that basis a reduction in the sulphite content by one point means the freeing of 32,000 to be sold on the open market. If a proportion of 85-15 became general, between 125,000 and 150,000 tons of sulphite pulp would be available for marketing.

How far this practice will extend remains to be seen. Obviously any material adjustment in the sulphite content of newsprint would have an important bearing on the market. More especially would this be the case if the market were not in a position to absorb the larger supply, as the manufacturers might cut prices (and still make a very handsome profit) in their desire for quick disposal.

Considering all factors the sulphite pulp situation looks highly encouraging. The increase in Canadian capacity is substantial, but the market should be able to absorb the larger output. On the other hand if the sulphate market in the States breaks, or the Canadian newsprint manufacturers enter the pulp market in too large a way, then the sulphite pulp industry may face difficult times. The bleached product may not be affected, though any disturbance in the unbleached price structure is likely to affect the whole pulp market.

It is a situation which will pay the investor to watch.

Swing to Sulphite Pulp Stirs Interest at Coast

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Swing to sulphite pulp because of the rapidly expanding world market for that product continues to stir interest in British Columbia mill prospects, and the provincial government announces that at least four separate financial groups are negotiating for concessions in various parts of the west coast.

It is doubtful whether all of these proposals will materialize.

Some competition appears to have developed at Prince Rupert between interests headed by Frank L. Buckley, representing eastern Canadian and San Francisco capital, and J. S. Steensland, who is backed by Chicago and Minneapolis capital.

Although no new developments have occurred during the past month, Mr. Buckley claims that plans are in readiness for a start on construction of a 250-ton sulphite mill at Prince Rupert this fall.

B.C. Pulp & Paper Company is enlarging both its pulp mills at Woodfibre and Port Alice and equipping them for sulphite pulp

Powell River Company, largest single unit paper mill in the world, which has concentrated on newsprint in the past, will enter the wet pulp field next month with the installation of a kamyr machine to give an annual production of 15,000 tons. It is the intention gradually to increase this production to 100 tons daily.

Pacific Mills, Ltd., Crown Zellerbach Corporation subsidiary, is completing a $200,000 construction and is planning new hydro-electric development. The company is also reported to be negotiating with International Harvester Company for pulpwood on Vancouver Island.

Sutton Lumber Company of Seattle is negotiating with a view to establishing a pulp mill on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Outlook for Foreign Bonds 5.

Weak Fiscal Position For Bonds of Bolivia

No Immediate Possibility of Debt Service Being Resumed—Unfavorable Settlement Feared

By NORMAN A. WHITE

The debt record of the Republic of Bolivia is perhaps the most unsatisfactory of the defaulting Latin-American countries.

Bolivia went into default on its dollar bonds in 1930 and 1931. No payments have been made since that date and the economic and financial position of the country would appear to preclude any possibility of a debt settlement within the ascertainable future.

Like other South American countries, Bolivia has benefitted somewhat from world recovery. The improvement, however, has been less than in most countries and it should be remembered that economic activity in Bolivia was more depressed than in most South American countries as a result of the Chaco war with Paraguay.

The external debt of Bolivia consists of four publicly offered issues of the republic totalling $59.4 millions and the Match Monopoly Loan totalling $1.9 million, making a grand total of $61.3 millions. The first four issues went into default in 1930 and 1931 and the match monopoly loan in 1932. The dollar debt is as follows:

Bolivia Dollar Bonds

Interest	Issued	Due	Outstanding
6%	1917	1940	$1,296,000
8%	1922	1947	22,072,000
7%	1927	1958	13,364,000
7%	1928	1969	23,000,000
7%	1930	1950	1,926,524
			$61,348,524

Finances Unsatisfactory

The financial position of the republic is far from satisfactory, large deficits having been recorded in each of the past seven years. Furthermore, continuance of deficits may mean further financial difficulties in the future.

Given below are the revenue and expenditure figures for the past seven years:

Bolivia's Budget

	Revenue $000's	Expenditures $ 000's	Deficit $ 000's
1936	9,813	14,901	5,088
1935	7,269	40,676	33,407
1934	7,741	32,299	24,558
1933	4,096	19,144	15,048
1932	4,040	16,331	12,291
1931	8,287	11,841	3,554
1930	13,187	17,875	4,688

Note:—Converted into dollars at average official annual rates.

In view of continuing deficits, the public debt, as shown below, has increased sharply.

Public Debt of Bolivia

	June 30, 1936 $ 000's	Dec. 31, 1934 $ 000's
External	62,792	63,024
Internal:		
Funded	4,064	60,256
Floating	24,456	4,232
Total debt	75,498	127,512

Note:—External debt converted at par; internal debt at average for month preceding date of statement.

Outlook Unfavorable

Since 1932 and 1933 when the foreign trade of Bolivia was at a low ebb, exports and imports have both doubled in value, but further expansion is necessary if the republic is to attain a financial and economic position that will enable it to resume foreign debt service. Furthermore, the Bolivian Government has made no approaches on the matter. From a perusal of the financial and economic position of the republic it is difficult to escape the conclusion that any ultimate debt settlement will be on an unfavorable basis.

It is possible, however, that some payment may be made to bondholders in the not too distant future. The Bolivian Bondholders' Protective Committee in New York, recently reported that six million bolivianos were on deposit with the Central Bank of Bolivia for the benefit of bondholders. Even if distribution of this amount were possible it would mean only about $12 or $13 per $1,000 bond at the current rates of exchange.

Bondholders Sue Trustee

On behalf of holders of the 8% secured refunding bonds, due 1947, which enjoyed a preferred position under the original loan contract, the Bolivian Committee recently opened suit for a sum in excess of $7 millions against the Chase National Bank, trustee and fiscal agent for the issue. The committee charges the conversion by the Equitable Trust Co. of New York of 114,739 shares of the stock in the Banco de la Nacion Boliviano, originally pledged by the republic as security for the issue was illegal. Liability against the Chase National Bank is predicated upon the merger of the two, Equitable and Chase, in 1930.

According to the plaintiffs, the Equitable Trust Co. was bound by the indenture under which they assumed the obligation of trusteeship, which specifically provided that in event of violation of any of the provisions of the indenture by the Republic of Bolivia it was to vote the pledged shares for the benefit of the holders of the 8% loan.

The Bolivian Bondholders' Protective Committee consists of U.S. Senator B. C. Clark, U.S. Congressman Robert Crosser, Prof. Irving Fisher, Edmund H. Jones and Albert J. Coyle. Albert F. Coyle, 220 Broadway, New York, is secretary of the committee.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration in gauging future possibilities of the bonds is the political situation. Recently Colonel David Toro was ousted as president as a result of pressure from the army, and Colonel German Busch installed as provisional president. Colonel Toro had been head of the Bolivian Government since the military coup of May, 1936. The present régime is understood to have the backing of American, British and French interests. Bolivian politics, however, are an uncertain quantity and its governments, here today and gone tomorrow, have little opportunity to contribute to prosperity or stability.

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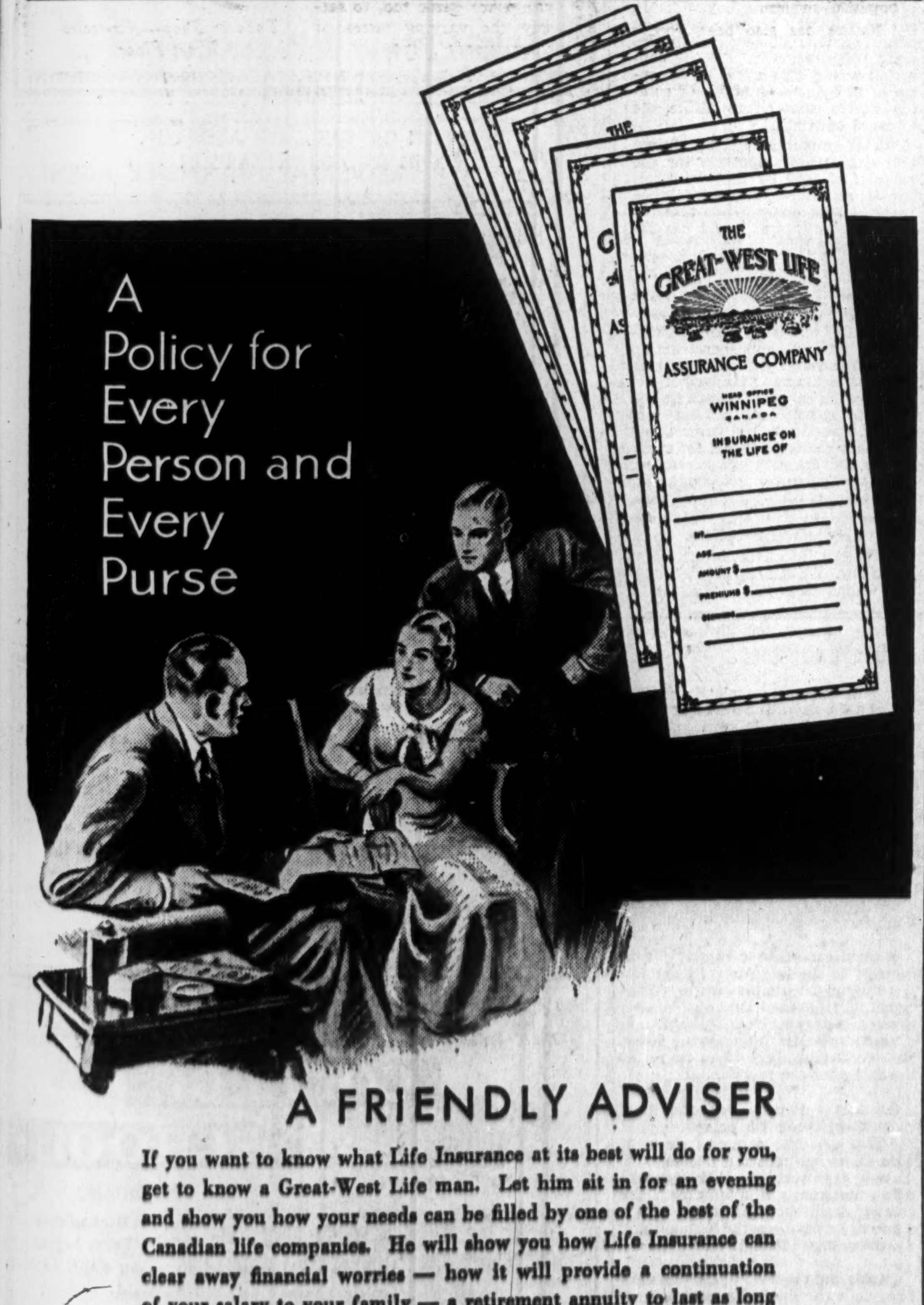
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THIS MUST STOP!

The appalling loss of life and frightful injuries caused by reckless driving in Ontario *must stop!* Motorists have been requested to be courteous on the road, but the death toll still mounts *at an alarming rate.* Reckless drivers must be dealt with according to their deserts, and to the laws of this Province.

A reckless driver who causes death or injury is a *criminal*—just as much of a criminal as a thief; for reckless driving is illegal. Cutting in, passing on hills, excessive speed, driving slowly in the centre of the road, and all the other breaches of safe driving *are to cease.*

RECKLESS DRIVERS BEWARE!

Ontario has an internationally famous highway police force but they cannot be everywhere. Most accidents occur out of sight of the police. We therefore ask with all sincerity for the co-operation of public-spirited motorists to report to this Department instances of reckless driving. It is your duty to help check this wicked slaughter —*deaths that could be avoided,* and the maiming and crippling of healthy men, women and children.

Here is what to do!

When you see a motorist driving in a manner dangerous to the public, take his number, make a careful note of the actual time and place and when you reach your destination write to the Motor Vehicles Branch, Department of Highways, Toronto, giving full details. We do not invite reports of minor infringements of the traffic laws; you are requested to use sound judgment. *We will deal adequately with offenders.*

ONTARIO

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
Motor Vehicles Branch

Investment Trends

Dullness in Trading Particularly Marked

Stock Market Price Trend Still Lacks Confirmation as Upward; Possibilities Foreseen of Delay in Advance

Summer dullness in stock markets has been particularly marked this year and as yet there has been little indication of increased activity. While optimistic expectations earlier this year are being fulfilled by many companies, the realization has not been as effective as was the anticipation, in raising share prices. It is possible that good earnings reports, as they increase in number toward the close of the year, will act as a stimulus to investment interest in common shares.

There has been some diminution of British interest in American stocks because of fears of even higher taxation on outsiders, who still pay 10% unless they are Canadians. However, nothing has come of discussions at Washington earlier this year to increase the non-resident levy to 20%. And there has been no recent indication of serious liquidation of American stocks by London.

Stock brokers continue optimistic on the possibility of actively rising prices in the autumn months mostly in the belief that improving business warrants a resumption of the market advance.

Delay in Rise?

The stock market moves upward and downward in a sort of zigzag pattern and the net rise of prices from May into July represented one of the upward "zigs." Market analysts regard the recent improvement in prices as a natural sequence to the sustained decline that started in March and ran into April. However, it is suggested by some commentators that stocks have reached a price range from which some recession would be justified.

The point of considerable discussion is that the recent firmness of prices does not necessarily indicate that stocks have again resumed a broad upward movement. It is contended that some decline in prices, and in any event a delay of several weeks, is likely to occur before it is established that the market has taken a definite turn for higher prices.

* * *

Flour Milling Firms

If it is not one thing it seems to be another that arises to worry Canadian flour milling firms. Reports for the 1936-37 year which will appear in the fall will mostly show improved earnings, largely because of improvement in spreads between costs and selling prices in the Canadian market. But the outlook for 1937-38 is not regarded as favorable by millers, whereas a year ago they were fairly optimistic.

Recently, Chicago wheat was about 18 cents a bushel below the Winnipeg level, which, broadly speaking, was regarded as indicative that American millers might gain ground in export markets which Canadian millers have been hard put to maintain. Now the spread between Chicago and Winnipeg has narrowed by a few cents which is some encouragement to the Canadian trade.

Maple Leaf Milling and Western Canada Flour will report improved earnings this year. Lake of the Woods has apparently maintained its good showing of last year, and St. Lawrence Flour appears to have had a satisfactory year. Ogilvie, which had reduced milling earnings last year, has enough investment income to stabilize earnings and dividends.

* * *

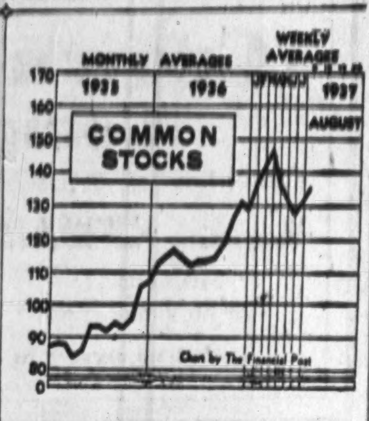
Steel, Building Shares

Substantial improvement in heavy construction work and in metal and machinery trades this year is bringing better times to most Canadian fabricators of iron and steel products Companies dependent on the building business for their greatest volume, like Canada Cement and Gypsum Lime, are also enjoying increased business. Expectations of even further improvement are reflected in prices of shares of many of the companies in these lines.

It is fact rather than theory that heavy capital goods industries like building, construction and steel, suffer worst in depression, and that their recovery is delayed as good times are developing. The belated recovery is now making its appearance in Canada. Since there was very small volume of new building and construction in the depression, and maintenance was kept to a minimum, it is probable that there will be further improvement to make up for the lost ground, without considering new development.

The investor in shares of companies whose fortunes are bound up with these industries is justified in looking to a period of comparative prosperity. But in appraising such stocks, the investor should calculate some minus value for the possible contingency of future depression as well as a plus value for present improvement.

In the feast and famine industries, the time to get out is when the feast is at its richest, but at present it is the first course that is being served.



MONTH OF RISE

July was a month of recovery in common stock prices, the Dominion Bureau average for the period advancing to about 133. The figure for the week ended Aug. 5 was 135.7. Comparative indices appear on this page.

Dominion Palace Pier Wins Foreclosure Appeal

Dominion Palace Pier Corp. was successful in its appeal against the foreclosure order granted to the Chartered Trust & Executor Co., acting as agent for certain bondholders. R. T. Harding, K.C., Toronto, entered an appeal on behalf of a group of shareholders.

It is understood that shareholders were able to raise about $6,000, half of the total sum required to clear up immediate obligations, and obtained an extension of two months on the balance. F. W. Bohin, president, states that the company is working on plans for further financing to complete the company's unfinished amusement pier at the Humber River, Toronto.

No formal action was taken at the bondholders' meeting on July 29, 1937, and the meeting was adjourned indefinitely after discussion of the company's position.

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ELECTED DIRECTOR

J. T. R. Steeves, Montreal, has been elected a director of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada. Mr. Steeves has been employed with Imperial Tobacco for 24 years and is engaged chiefly with engineering and production. He is a native of Hillsborough, N.B., and is a graduate of McGill University.

Fanny Farmer Plans Growth

Earnings Estimated at $2.40 Share With Dividends of $1.75

A more aggressive expansion programme is planned by Fanny Farmer Candy Shops Inc. over the next few years. The six studios now in operation may be doubled as new territory is entered by the company, according to a circular prepared by Bain, Pooler & Co., Toronto Stock Exchange firm participating in the recent distribution of Fanny Farmer shares.

This offering did not represent any new capital to the company and, in spite of important changes in stock ownership, there will be no change in management except for the more aggressive expansion programme to be followed. The offering was understood to be liquidation of almost all of the shares formerly owned by Hon. F. P. O'Connor, president of Fanny Farmer, through Candies Investments Ltd., his personal holding company.

At the end of June, 1937, Fanny Farmer was operating 210 retail candy shops in the United States, compared with 195 at the end of 1936. Of these shops, 85 were in New York state and 35 in Massachusetts, with the balance distributed throughout 10 other states. The company is continually checking various sections of the United States for desirable studio locations but no announcement has been made as to where expansion is planned.

Estimate of Earnings

If Fanny Farmer is able to maintain the ratio of gain in profits shown so far in 1937, Bain, Pooler & Co. estimates that earnings for the full year should be approximately $2.40 a share compared with actual earnings of $1.50 a share in 1936.

Profits for the first six months of 1937 were equivalent to 87 cents a share against 57 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1936. During the 1937 period, Fanny Farmer's profits increased 46.21% while sales were up 19.37%. The company always experiences higher sales and profits in the last half of the year.

Bonuses are expected to raise the amount to be paid in dividends on the company's stock to $1.75 a share for 1937, compared with 87½ cents paid in 1936. As suggested in The Financial Post two weeks ago, the regular 1938 dividend rate is likely to be established at $2 a share. The present dividend rate of $1 a share was established last April.

It is understood that the United States tax on undistributed profits will be a factor in keeping future dividend payments more closely in line with actual earnings per share. Ample working capital, which increased to $1.7 million at June 30, 1937, from $1.3 million at the end of 1936, gives the company liquid resources needed to finance an expansion programme as well as maintain a high rate of dividend payments.

Restigouche Co. Initiate Payment Interest Arrears

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Restigouche Co. has just paid the first installment on its arrears of interest. The payment, $3.21 per $100 bond, was made up of $2.40, equal to one-fifth of the total for the period February 1, 1932, to February 1, 1934, with accrued interest of 81 cents.

The next installment becomes payable on August 1 of next year, $3.33, made up of $2.40 plus 93 cents interest on interest and on the succeeding August 1, up to 1941, payment will be: $3.46, $3.58, $3.71 per $100 bond.

Investment Analysis

Canada Iron

Prosperous Conditions in Iron and Steel Trade Draw Attention to Company's High Yield Non-Cumulative Preferred

Canada Iron Foundries 6% non-cumulative preferred does not measure up to all the ordinary standards of investment rating, yet has unusual features of interest because of current activity in iron and steel trades.

Canada Iron Foundries Ltd., was established 22 years ago to take over the Canada Iron Corp. For many years there was a fairly extensive English interest in the enterprise, through Lazard Bros. & Co., of London, Eng., but in 1929 control passed to Canadian hands.

Operations are centred in plants at Three Rivers, St. Thomas and Hamilton. Products include car wheels, cast iron pipes, brake shoes and castings of all kinds. In addition the company holds a substantial interest in Pressure Pipe Co. of Canada, which manufactures reinforced concrete pipe.

Doing More Business

During the past year or more there has been a very marked increase in the volume of business available for iron and steel companies. Primary producers like Steel Co. of Canada and Dosco are working at capacity. Second-line companies, such as Canada Iron, have participated in this improvement; in fact Canada Iron has sufficient business on hand to keep it on a full time production basis for some time.

Build Up Liquid Position

In the last seven years Canada Iron has failed only twice to earn the full 6% rate on its preferred stock. Net profits in 1936 were equal to $6.77 a share, as against $5.87 a share the year before. Present indications are that earnings this year will be higher, despite rising costs of raw materials, higher wages, etc.

The management has tended to lean backward in its dividend policy. Since 1930, for example, the company has earned a total of $49.84 a share on its preferred, but has paid only $27 a share. The effect of this policy has been to enable the company to retire all of its bonds and provide necessary capital to take care of the increased business of the past year without impairing working capital.

Good Working Capital

At the end of last year the company had a strong liquid position. Of current assets amounting to about $1¼ millions, nearly one-fifth was in cash and Government securities. In addition loans to affiliated companies totalled $387,990. There were no bank loans, while other current liabilities totalled $269,472. Capital surplus totalled $896,740; the highest figure in more than seven years.

Working capital, a good criterion of a company's progress, has increased from $872,691 in 1933, after the bonds were retired, to $975,560 in 1936. During 1934 it reached $1,137,212. The apparent decline since then has been due to increased loans to affiliated companies which do not show among current assets.

Features of Stock

The preferred is now the first ranking charge against earnings. As mentioned it is not entitled to cumulative dividends, nor does there appear to be any by-law making it necessary for the company to pay the full 6% rate if earned. On the other hand, no dividends can be paid on the common until the full rate has been paid on the preferred.

Up to 1935 the preferred was non-callable. In that year a resolution was passed giving the company the right to redeem the shares up to $100 a share "only with the consent of the holder." Again any offer made by the company to purchase shares must be made to all holders at the same time. Thus in effect the preferred is non-callable as long as the holder does not wish to sell.

Attractions of Issue

The principal attraction of the stock from the investors' point of view is the yield and possible capital gain. At this time there is a bid of 74 on the preferred. That price gives a yield of 6.8% on the current dividend rate of $5 a share. If the company pays the full rate of 6%, and there would appear good reason for expecting that this will be done before the year is out, then the return on the present bid price would be 8.1%.

Naturally the iron and steel business is subjected to wide fluctuations. However, for 14 years the company has never failed to pay a dividend. Taking the minimum rate paid in recent years, $3 a share, which covers a period of abnormally low business, the yield at 74 is still 4%.

Drawback to Stock

Probably the greatest drawback to the stock is the fact that it is closely held. It seldom comes on the market and is subject to wide swings in market value. With a normal floating supply, this unfavorable feature would be eliminated. That is a situation which must be taken into account by the investor. To some it may outweigh the favorable factors. To others it may be of no consequence. In any event preferred stocks of a similar calibre and returning such a relatively high yield are difficult to find and for that reason Canada Iron preferred warrants consideration.

Profit Doubled By de Havilland

Volume of Business is Tripled During Past Year

Gross profit for de Havilland Aircraft of Canada for the nine months ended June 30, 1937, was $44,591. This compares with a gross profit of $21,247 for the full year ended Sept. 30, 1936, when net profit was $1,651.

Volume of business obtained in the current year, which ends Sept. 30, has been over three times that of last year. A large portion of this business, however, will not benefit this year's profit and loss account as deliveries will not be made in time to permit the company to realize any profit that may be coming. The order for 20 "Tiger Moth" 'planes sold to the Royal Canadian Air Force will not be delivered until after the close of the current fiscal year and profits from this sale will be taken into next year's accounts.

Repair business done by the de Havilland this year has also been on a larger scale and profitable to the company. In addition to the 'planes sold to the Royal Canadian Air Force and the four "Dragon Fly" 'planes sold to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the company has sold "Dragon Rapide" machines to British North American Airways and the Globe Printing Co.

Eastern Steel Sales Increase This Year

Sales of Eastern Steel Products Ltd. this year have been substantially ahead of 1936 volume, and earnings for the year ending Nov. 30, 1937, are consequently expected to show improvement.

Last year the company had net profits of $29,381, equivalent to $8.37 a share on the prior preference and 5 cents a share on the common. A dividend of $1 a share was paid on the common, although it was not earned.

Harry Miller, Toronto, has been appointed secretary of the company, succeeding E. G. McMillan, K.C., who remains a director.

The company manufactures building materials and ready-made buildings.

Can. Inv. Fund Assets Larger

Interim Half-year Report Shows Better Values—More Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Investment Fund's semi-annual report shows total assets at the end of June, of $5.8 millions, including investments at a book value of just short of $5.3 millions. The quoted market value of investments was over $6.2 millions, indicating a net appreciation of $794,232 from the end of 1936.

At the end of last year, total assets were shown at $4.1 millions, including investments with a book value of $3.1 millions. The latter had a market value of over $4.5 millions, indicating a net appreciation of more than $1.2 million.

During the past six months outstanding shares were increased by 378,358.

As compared with Dec. 31, 1936, per share net asset value was lower by 6.60% on June 30, and 2.56% on July 20, in both cases after deduction of current dividends.

Hon. T. C. Ballantyne, who has been vice-chairman of the company since its organization, has been elected chairman to succeed the late Sir Robert Borden.

Investment Notes

Brazilian Traction — The recent rise of the shares is attributed by the Investors' Chronicle, London, to "persistent" Montreal support, which suggests that London has been a seller. Three months purchase option, costing $2½ a share in London, is stated to be favored by professional stock traders.

* * *

Fanny Farmer—On an estimate of earnings of $2.40 a share for 1937, and a $2 dividend rate for 1938, Bain, Pooler & Co., Toronto Stock Exchange firm, calculates that the shares may sell at $35. This is based on a 15 times earnings basis, while the shares have recently been selling at about 10 times the estimated 1937 earnings.

* * *

Winnipeg Electric — New 15-year contract with M. & O. Paper for 5,000 h.p. at $18, or a total of 90,000 annually, will be a nice bit of revenue, but will not have much effect on Winnipeg Electric accounts until next year. A good feature is that Winnipeg Electric is to be protected against loss on its investment of $450,000 in the necessary transmission line to Kenora, Ont.

* * *

Great Lakes Paper — Action of shares indicates the general belief that the company will be able to earn preferred dividends this year and by a good margin in 1938. While the company's 20,000 tons of M. & O. Paper business falls to 10,000 this year and expires completely at the end of 1938, there is no fear of difficulty in obtaining buyers.

* * *

International Nickel — Lehman Corp., one of the largest American investing companies, increased its holdings of "Nickel" from 20,000 to 25,000 shares in the quarter ended June 30. In the three months ended July 15, Quarterly Income Shares, another American trust, increased its holdings of International Nickel from 5,500 to 5,700 shares.

* * *

Shawinigan—The company's 20% interest in the Saguenay Power Co. is proving a valuable source of income. For the first half of this year Shawinigan received $210,000 in dividends on its holdings of 42,000 shares. Dividends of $10 a share for the full year are possible.

* * *

Saguenay Power—For the first half of this year the company paid dividends on the common stock of $5 a share without the necessity of dipping into surplus. If the present rate of earnings is maintained, the company will be able to pay $10 a share this year on the outstanding 210,000 shares of common.

* * *

Dominion Coal—Despite the very low yield on which the company recently sold its bonds, the preferred stock continues to sell around 20-21, at which level it yields nearly 7½%.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 = 100

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 6	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 13	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 14	Power and traction 15	Banks 9	Total utilities 19	Total co's. 96
1929-36:*												
High	432.5	113.4	273.4	423.5	113.5	197.8	205.4	281.1	197.6	131.7	166.0	198.3
Low	39.2	3.0	37.7	87.7	30.8	78.8	33.8	44.3	47.1	63.1	36.9	43.3
1937:												
Jan.	156.3	37.2	119.6	229.6	77.3	184.2	141.0	197.0	91.1	94.4	68.5	137.4
Feb.	163.4	36.7	120.7	235.2	78.5	188.2	139.3	203.5	97.5	96.7	73.1	142.4
Mar.	168.3	40.2	127.0	247.7	80.2	190.0	141.8	213.4	94.7	95.9	71.0	147.2
Apr.	157.5	47.1	117.4	230.4	79.9	182.4	133.4	204.8	85.1	94.0	64.1	136.2
May	151.3	38.5	109.4	229.6	77.5	178.5	128.4	188.4	84.0	92.7	63.0	132.2
June	148.1	38.2	103.7	220.2	77.7	177.7	131.0	179.6	84.1	92.3	63.2	129.4
Weekly Figures, 1937:												
July 1	143.4	35.9	102.5	216.6	77.3	176.4	128.3	179.3	83.4	90.9	62.5	127.7
July 8	148.0	41.3	104.5	221.2	78.3	179.8	132.6	188.1	85.6	90.6	63.3	131.4
July 15	148.4	40.4	103.4	221.6	79.3	181.9	135.9	190.1	86.3	90.6	63.1	131.9
July 22	149.0	40.7	101.1	223.4	79.9	182.4	137.4	188.3	88.3	89.9	63.7	133.7
July 29	147.1	39.0	99.8	223.8	81.6	183.9	137.8	188.8	90.1	90.0	64.8	134.7
Aug. 5	150.6	38.7	98.7	225.0	80.8	182.0	137.1	188.4	91.9	90.2	66.2	135.7

*High and low for years from 1929 to 1936 inclusive are based on weekly figures compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
Aug. 10	165.48	121.07	175.78
Aug. 9	165.40	120.89	178.35
Aug. 7	165.29	120.22	176.08
Aug. 6	165.37	119.59	171.97
Aug. 5	165.50	120.33	170.50
Aug. 4	165.93	120.01	166.58
Month ago	164.94	120.05	162.53
Year ago	134.54	143.76	145.36
High, 1937	187.67	168.59	215.36
Low, 1937	157.65	107.83	141.97

Montreal Averages

	10 Util.	20 Indus.	30 Comb'd
Aug. 10	82.3	110.7	101.2
Aug. 9	82.6	110.0	100.9
Aug. 7	82.1	109.6	100.5
Aug. 6	81.9	109.9	100.0
Aug. 5	81.1	108.9	100.0
Aug. 4	82.2	108.0	100.0
Month ago	79.8	108.1	96.7
Year ago	71.3	74.8	73.6
High, 1937	92.5	122.2	109.5
Low, 1937	74.8	100.3	92.3

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Aldred Trust Holding Own

Equity Higher Than Year Ago—Net Profit Small

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Aldred Investment Corp. (Canada) had a net profit the first half of 1937 amounting to $1,062, after all charges, including small deductions for loss on securities sold. This contrasted with a net profit of $5,610 for the same period a year ago, including profit of $9,322 on securities sold. Net profit for the second quarter was $563 as against $499 for the first quarter.

Book value of investments at the end of June was $2.4 millions, and quoted value was $1.3 million. At the end of the first quarter, March 31, 1937, the book value of securities was $2.4 millions and the bid or nominal value over $1.4 million.

The liquidated value behind each $100 of debentures on June 30 was $85.38 as compared with $93.23 on March 31, and $78 on June 30, 1936.

A steady reduction in fixed charges as a result of debenture retirements, at a substantial discount, has been effected in the past few years.

United Steel Business Up

Stock Conversion and Arrears Payments Anticipated

United Steel Corp., and its controlled company, Standard Steel Construction, anticipate earnings in 1937 considerably better than in 1936. Last year, combined net profits were $102,557, of which over $92,000 was earned by Standard Steel. After allowing for one year's dividends of $3 a share on Standard Steel preferred, the earnings amounted to $3.33 a share on the $25 class A preferred of United Steel.

Directors are to meet Aug. 24, and are expected to consider further payments on account of arrears on Standard Steel preferred. The arrears have been reduced steadily to $3 a share, and it is understood that payments will be continued to eliminate the arrears as soon as possible.

Standard Steel common shares total 120,525, of which over 95% are held by United Steel Corp.

Conversion Expected

Another probable development this year is conversion of the remaining 2,500 shares of United Steel class B preferred into common stock. At 35 for one, the conversion would add 87,500 shares to United Steel common outstanding, bringing the total to approximately 461,881 shares. The conversion privilege expires Dec. 31, 1937.

Last year's earnings on United Steel common amounted to six cents a share. The earnings on the common would be affected by conversion of the B preferred. Elimination of the B preferred claims for dividends, coupled with the higher volume of operations, would leave more earnings for the common. But the conversion would also effect an expansion of 23% in the number of common shares, tending to dilute the increased earnings.

Official announcement by United Steel states that shipments for the first half of 1937 by the two firms showed an increase of 50%. The Financial Post understands that the backlog of orders on hand has increased more than shipments.

Development expenditures in the pulp and paper industry, which is one of the main sources of the company's business, are expected to contribute to increased earnings. Increased mining and construction activity have also proved beneficial. United Steel and Standard Steel make a wide range of elevating and conveyor equipment, mining machinery, structural steel frames, and machinery and equipment for road-making.

Several new lines of products for which there is a good market in Canada have been developed this year. These include water boilers.

While Standard Steel is the major subsidiary, United Steel also controls Canadian Mead-Morrison Co.

Kelvinator Profits Off

But Prospects For Next Year Encouraging in New Lines

Kelvinator of Canada Ltd. will do well to earn $2.25 a share on the common stock in the year ended Sept. 30, compared with $3.05 a share in the preceding year, The Financial Post is informed. However, prospects for the coming 1937-38 year are regarded as highly encouraging, largely because of development of new lines of business.

This year's sales in England and Canada are expected to be approximately equal to last year's. Maintenance of sales volume has been achieved partly by introduction of new business in air-conditioning and in manufacture of industrial refrigerating equipment.

Decline in volume of sales of ice cream cabinets and domestic refrigerators accounts largely for reduced earnings. Business in England declined when high prospects for "Coronation" sales were disappointing, as public spending turned to consumption goods rather than into "hard" goods like refrigerators. The comparative cool weather in eastern Canada in May and June was a factor in the domestic business.

The Canadian company and its English subsidiary are both branching out into new business which hitherto has not been handled and which is therefore expected to have the beneficial effects of expanding volume and reducing overhead. The new business is chiefly in industrial lines and air-conditioning.

It is anticipated that substantial contracts will be obtained to manufacture refrigerating equipment for industrial and business firms. A subsidiary, Refrigeration Supplies Co., is handling this business in Canada. Air-conditioning equipment, on which the company started production in the past year, is also expected to make a greater contribution to next year's business. These additional lines can be handled without proportionate increase in overhead

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Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

PLAN OF SALE OF ASSETS AND REORGANIZATION

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

Pursuant to an Order of The Supreme Court of Ontario, a meeting of Bondholders of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited has been called for the 15th day of October, 1937, to consider the Plan of Sale of Assets and Reorganization presented by the Bondholders' Representative Committee and the sale of the mortgaged properties of the Company to the New Company contemplated by the Plan.

A copy of the Plan, together with a Compilation of Statements and Information obtained by the Bondholders' Representative Committee, is available to all Bondholders upon request at Room 2400, Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Canada, or at Room 1000, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

Bondholders are urged to communicate promptly with the Committee in order that information may be sent to them.

Bondholders' Representative Committee
By JOSEPH P. RIPLEY, *Chairman*

Toronto, Canada

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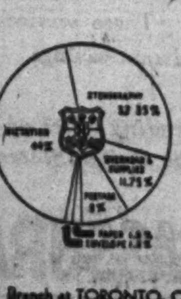

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Quebec Power Company

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the holders of the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock, Series "A", 5%, of Quebec Power Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed of Hypothec, Mortgage and Pledge from QUEBEC POWER COMPANY to NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Trustee, bearing formal date of December 1, 1928, securing the above mentioned Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock, Quebec Power Company will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock, Series "A", 5%, on the first day of September 1937, at ONE HUNDRED AND THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (103½%) of the principal sum thereof, with accrued interest on such Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock to the said first day of September 1937.

Holders of the said Bonds are required to present their Bonds on September 1, 1937 either at the principal office of THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, Canada, or at the principal office of the BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, United States of America, for redemption on the said date. Bonds must be accompanied by the interest coupons appertaining thereto which mature on and after December 1, 1937.

Holders of the said Registered Debenture Stock are required to surrender their Debenture Stock Certificates on September 1, 1937, at the principal office of THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 6 Lothbury, London, E. C. 2, England, for redemption of such stock on the said date.

In case such Bonds and Debenture Stock Certificates are not presented for redemption on September 1, 1937, at the respective places hereinabove designated, all interest on the said Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock will cease to accrue from and after the said date.

Dated at Montreal this 27th day of July, 1937.

QUEBEC POWER COMPANY

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad., $1.75. Three insertions for the price of two. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads. payable in advance.

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Bond Markets

Paper Bonds Feature Another Quiet Period

Walkerville Debenture Holders Continue Fight Against Amalgamation—Canadians Financing at Home—Bond Average Up

Another week of summer quietness has been the feature of the bond market but this has not meant lower prices. The Financial Post average of high-grade government bonds crossed 114 on Aug. 5 and is now at a higher level than it has reached at any time since the middle of February.

Only scattered transactions are taking place in Western Provincial bonds and price changes have been minor. Alberta bonds have not shown any appreciable reaction to the proposed bank bill and some issues have risen a point since last week. Alberta 4% bonds due 1954 are 52 bid compared with 51 a week ago. Saskatchewan bonds have shown losses of about one point in the past week and the 6% bonds due 1952 are now quoted at 80 bid against 81 on Aug. 4.

Interest in speculative bonds still centres around the paper issues. A reorganization plan has been filed for Brown Co. proposing to pay creditors 100 cents on the dollar all back bond interest plus interest on unpaid interest and showing that the company is currently earning twice proposed interest requirements. As a result of this plan Brown Co. 5½% bonds caused quite a flurry on the market, rising as much as three points to 98½ on the day the plan was announced. Approximately $21.4 millions is outstanding and interest on the Series A bonds is in arrears from Oct. 1, 1935, and on the Series B from Sept. 1, 1935.

Amalgamation Objectors

Latest move in what appears to be a losing fight on the part of opponents to the amalgamation of the former Border Cities into the present City of Windsor is the filing of an appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Hogg, of a writ to set aside the refunding plan. The amalgamation and the subsequent refinancing of Windsor have been approved by the Ontario Municipal Board, the city's creditors and the city council.

A group of Walkerville residents and holders of debentures of Walkerville, Walkerville-East Windsor Water Commission, Essex Border Utilities Commission and Walkerville Hydro-Electric Commission are responsible for efforts to have Walkerville restored to its independent status.

In July, Mr. Justice Hogg, of the Ontario Supreme Court, ruled that the Amalgamation Act of 1935 was valid. He also dismissed an alternative claim that the refinancing plan was not within the powers of the municipalities or the Windsor finance commission and that the Ontario Municipal Board had no power to approve the plan. Some time ago the Court of Appeal at Osgoode Hall, with Chief Justice Rowell presiding, dismissed an application for leave to appeal against the order of the Ontario Municipal Board declaring the refinancing plan in effect.

Work continues to be pushed to complete the details of the Windsor refinancing plan and distribute to debenture holders the $4 millions that are waiting for them in Windsor banks. In spite of some delay in having the debentures printed, it is still expected to make this distribution some time in August. This work is under the supervision of the board of trustees which will have general oversight on the city's affairs. The board includes Magistrate Brodie, of Windsor, as chairman; Controller Cooper as the city's representative and Archibald McPherson as debenture holders' representative, with Mayor Wigle, of Windsor, acting as an ex-officio member without power to vote.

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Bond Financing

Bond financing by Canadian governments and corporations during the first half of the current year was smaller than in the corresponding period of last year, capital issues during the period totalling $425 millions as compared with $527.5 millions in the first half of 1936.

An encouraging feature of government financing during the period was the reduction in the amount of new capital required by the Dominion and the provinces, the net amount of new money obtained amounting to only $12.3 millions as compared with $89 millions in the first half of last year. Comparative figures of issues and retirements of the Dominion and the provinces as given by the Bank of Canada in its July statistical summary are shown below:

Dominion Government Capital Issues
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Issues	Bonds Retired	New Capital
1937			
1st quar.	120.5	90.6	29.9
2nd quar.	113.5	117.0	— 3.5
	234.0	207.6	26.4
1936			
1st quar.	168.0	97.2	70.8
2nd quar.	134.7	118.7	16.0
	302.7	215.9	86.8

Provincial Capital Issues
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Issues	Bonds Retired	New Capital
1937			
1st quar.	37.8	40.0	— 2.2
2nd quar.	31.5	43.4	—11.9
	69.3	83.4	—14.1
1936			
1st quar.	19.7	12.9	6.8
2nd quar.	21.1	25.7	— 4.6
	40.8	38.6	2.2

While the amount of government financing in the first six months was lower than in the same period of last year, the total for the entire 12 months may be even higher than in 1936. Since June 30 the governments of Ontario and Nova Scotia have both sold large issues and the Dominion Government has a large amount of refunding yet to be undertaken. The Bank of Canada report shows that there is $182 millions of Dominion of Canada and provincial bonds falling due during the latter part of 1937.

The amount of financing by municipalities in the first half of 1937 was lower than last year. The amount of new money raised under this classification to June 30 was $16.3 millions, compared with $18.8 millions in the first six months of 1936. Refunding issues, on the other hand, totalled $32.3 millions as against 18.1 millions in the 1936 period.

• • •

Corporation Financing

Bond financing by corporations has also been smaller, amounting to $184 millions as compared with $121.7 millions in the first half of 1936.

The much larger total of new money in the first six months of 1936 is accounted for by an issue of $48 millions of C.P.R. bonds which was sold in order to liquidate bank loans which had been guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada. Even if allowance is made for this factor, however, there is no indication of a recovery in demand for new capital on the part of industry. Until such a demand develops it cannot be expected that interest rates will show any substantial increase.

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New Money

Financial experts who predicted that the chartered banks would play a smaller part in the Canadian bond market in 1937 appear to have been mistaken. In fact, purchases of bonds by the banks continue to be the most important influence in the bond market.

Furthermore, the security holdings of the chartered banks showed a greater increase during the first six months of 1937 than the total amount of new capital raised by governments and corporations. New capital raised by governments and corporations during the period totalled $53.7 millions while security holdings of the banks increased by $58 millions. This indicates that there has been further liquidation of Canadian securities by other investors, especially since a portion of the $53 millions of new money was provided by private investors.

• • •

Bond Index

The trend of prices and yields on high-grade government bonds during the past week is shown by the following figures.

Average Price and Yield for Seven High-Grade Government Bonds

1937	Price $	Yield %	1936	Price $	Yield %
Aug. 10	114.26	3.236	Aug. 8	117.43	3.016
Aug. 9	114.26	3.236	Aug. 7	117.31	3.023
Aug. 7	114.22	3.241	Aug. 6	117.14	3.046
Aug. 6	114.22	3.241	Aug. 5	117.08	3.051
Aug. 5	114.22	3.241	Aug. 4	117.02	3.054
Aug. 4	113.99	3.259	Aug. 2	117.02	3.054
Year's	3.206	116.81	Year's	2.966	117.91
Range	3.505	111.60	Range	3.597	111.50

Fredericton, N.B.—City of Fredericton, N.B., collected $199,504, or 72% of total 1937 taxes, before the end of the discount period on July 22, 1937. This compares with collections of $196,704 in 1936.

Garage Operators Plan in August For Winter Profits

Accessories and supplies for Fall and Winter merchandising, already available, are directed to the attention of the trade.

SUPER - SERVICE STATION FACILITIES ADDED TO A SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP

The story of Boultbee Ltd., of Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., illustrating the trend toward one-stop service.

"BROWN'S IN TOWN!"

H. E. Brown & Son successfully operate an automotive service station under that name. A summary of their progress, the recent opening of new premises and installation of new equipment.

SERVICE SALES CAMPAIGN

A discussion continued from previous issues, of the various methods used to promote business and foster customer goodwill.

These are but four of the many articles exemplifying automotive practice in Canada, from coast to coast, supplemented by columns of interesting trade news, a service section and information concerning new products or methods which are necessary to all branches of the trade.

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Efficient Maintenance Characterizes Toronto's Bus and Coach Service

The operation of the city buses and Gray Coach Lines involve methods applicable in some degree to every transportation problem. A story of wide interest.

TRANSPORT NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

Important news briefs summarized for fleet owners, together with a report of the annual meeting of the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario.

ANALYZING FLEET RECORDS

Continuation of a series illustrating the forms used by leading fleet owners throughout Canada.

Three only, of the many items contained in the August issue, characteristic of the material presented monthly to Canadian owners of fleets of buses or trucks by

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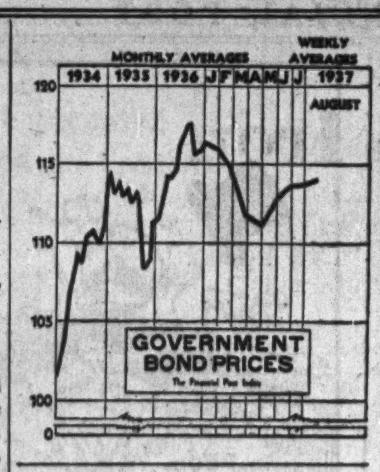

I. P. and P. Net Jumps Sharply

Big Gain Reported First Half of 1937—Capital Plan Progresses

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Paper and Power Co. reports net profit of better than $5 millions for the half year ended June 30. This was equal to $5.53 a share on the outstanding 7% cumulative preferred stock. After allowing for preferred dividends, the balance was equal to $2.19 a share on the class "A" common. For the first half of last year, the company reported a net profit equal to 29 cents a share on the 7% preferred.

Directors of International Paper and Power are now proceeding with the necessary steps to bring the plan into effect: application must be made to list the new shares on the New York Stock Exchange and for the registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This, together with other necessary steps, will require some time, but the directors expect that they can fix the date for the exchange of the new securities for the old, not later than October 1 next.

Consolidated Profit and Loss
Six Months Ended June 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross sales	63,034,616	52,943,961
Other income—net ...	664,605	559,949
Total revenue	63,699,221	53,503,910
Cost of sales:		
Pulpwood, labor, materials, etc. ...	36,720,931	32,066,908
Maint. & repairs ..	3,643,604	3,339,151
Taxes	1,292,449	1,032,649
Freight & delivery ..	7,317,612	7,251,414
Selling, etc., expenses	2,904,066	2,966,934
Doubtful accounts ...	305,093	312,324
Net income	11,515,266	6,535,230
Deduct:		
Int. on fund. debt .	2,037,502	1,836,156
Int. on other debt ..	4,610	421,307
Debt discount	206,333	173,180
Depreciation	2,094,763	2,456,820
Depletion	584,428	354,699
Income taxes	1,500,912	353,760
Profits tax	......	318,226
Divids. accr. but not paid on pref. stks. of subsids.	53,825*	354,321
Net profit	5,032,693	262,542

*The 1937 figures contain no provision for dividends on the preference shares of International Power and Paper Company of Newfoundland, Limited. Under a recent agreement, such dividends are non-cumulative until 1939.

Agnew-Surpass Sales Advance

Larger Net Income—More Preferred Retired

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Agnew Surpass Shoe Stores report sales of $2.6 millions during the year ended May 31, 1937, in which gross earnings total $273,793. During the previous year, sales aggregated over $2.5 millions and gross income therefrom $232,880. In both years, income account includes a small revenue from investments.

Earnings per share were $15.22 for the preferred and $1.03 for the common in the year ended May 31, 1937, compared with $12.15 and 63 cents respectively.

During the past year the company opened seven new stores, making a total of 74 in operation at the end of last May, since which date three additional stores have been opened.

Retire More Preferred

The financial position was well-maintained last year and while there was a decline in cash resources, it is noted that the outstanding preferred stock has been reduced from $936,200 to $883,700.

Comparative income surplus accounts for the last two years follow:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended May 31

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross revenue	273,793	232,880
Less: Exec. sal., etc. ..	48,027	56,488
Depreciation	36,815	29,949
Taxes	33,525	25,134
Directors' fees	495	445
Misc. debits	2,688	713
Net profit	152,243	120,151
Less: Pfd. dividend ..	70,000	70,000
Com. dividends ..	48,000	48,000
Add: Sub. co's. share .	6,256	4,734
Surplus for year	40,499	6,895
Previous surplus ...	302,511	296,291
Less: Adjustments ...	737	665
Surplus forward	342,273	302,511
Working Capital		
Current assets	1,285,450	1,271,204
Current liabilities	222,713	196,202
Working capital	1,062,737	1,075,002

Bond Sales

Barrie, Ont.

Town of Barrie, Ont., has sold $15,000 of 4%, 10-installment bonds, to J. L. Graham & Co. at 103.51, a cost basis of 3.31%. Bids received were as follows:

J. L. Graham & Co.	103.51
Dominion Securities Corp.	103.061
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	103.04
A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd.	103.00

• • •

Vernon, B.C.

Vernon, B.C., has sold an issue of $115,000 4% bonds, due June 30, 1957, to Dominion Securities Corp. This issue was purchased on an option basis and the transaction has been handled privately.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Date	Price
Can Steamships.	5%	1943	Aug. 15	105
Can. Cons Rub.	6%	1946	Oct. 1	110
B. Amer. Oil†	4%	1945	Sept. 1	102
Dom. Coal. 1st mtge.	5%	1940	....	105
Do., s.f. deb. ..	6%	1955	....	100
Prov. L., H. & Pr.	‡5%	1946	....	105
Woods, A. & Jas.	†6%	1944		
Religious Issues:				
Hotel Dieu St.-Valier, Chicoutimi	5%	1937	Oct. 1	...

*Tenders called for sinking fund purposes $24,000.
†For sinking fund purposes, $207,000.
‡For sinking fund purposes $58,000.

M. & O. Paper Shows Improvement in Results

Trustees of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., in receivership, report marked improvement in operations for the period Jan. 3 to June 20, 1937, compared with 1936 results. The trustees are C. T. Jaffray, R. H. M. Robinson and S. M. Archer.

While results for the first part of this year were substantially better than budgetted, the trustees comment that "it is hardly to be expected that the relative improvement will continue as high for the balance of the year." This less favorable forecast is based on increases in wages under new agreements with mill and paper workers' unions running from May 1, 1937. A labor agreement with timber workers comes up for renewal in September. Increases in pulpwood and commodity prices are also expected to affect earnings later this year.

As to reorganization of the enterprise, it is stated that "consideration is being given to the development of a plan." Such reorganization to terminate the receivership will necessarily be held up pending the completion of the survey and appraisal of properties now being made by Day & Zimmerman, it is added. The bondholders' committee is active in laying the ground for reorganization.

Summary of Results

For the major subsidiary, National Pole & Treating Co., operations in the January-June period were not as satisfactory as last year.

Summary of results for the two companies, as regards the proportion of interest earned, shows:

Times Interest Charges Earned
(Before depreciation and depletion)

	M. & O. Paper	National Pole
Jan. to June, '37	0.41	0.39
Jan. to June, '36	nil	0.29
Year 1936	0.37	0.11
Year 1935	0.10	nil

Cash position of the M. & O. receivership is adequate to meet operating requirements and for all plant improvements contemplated this year, the trustees report.

Working capital totalled $5.2 millions at June 20, an increase of $660,000 since the end of 1936. Plant improvements of $338,000 are planned for the remainder of this year.

Results of Operations

M. & O. operations this year have shown capacity sales of newsprint. Sulphite pulp sales have also been at capacity and good prices have made a material contribution to income. Kraft paper and board have also been sold to capacity at improved prices. Increasing demand and better prices are reported for specialty papers. It is stated that paper inventories have not been built up as much as desired because of demands for shipments. Sales of "Insulite," insulating material used in building, have been above the levels of 1936, but not as high as budgetted.

Due to active operations, and shortage of water at Kenora in the spring, it has been necessary to make changes in operations at International Falls and Fort Frances to conserve the use of power on the American side of the international border.

The trustees are entering a 15-year agreement with Winnipeg Electric Co. to supply a minimum of 5,000 h.p. at $18 per horsepower annually for the Kenora mill. The contract is expected to be executed upon approval by Ontario of importation of power from Manitoba.

Backus Settlement

Shares of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., formerly held by Backus-Brooks Co. and Kenora Development Co., have been distributed to creditors of the two latter firms. The M. & O. trustees received 52,073 1/3 shares of common and 17,033 1/3 shares of preferred, and other creditors received 26,261 common shares and 8,590 preferred. There are 100,920 common and 40,360 preferred shares of M. & O. outstanding.

The M. & O. trustees will receive 72.56% of the remaining assets of Backus-Brooks Co. In addition to $32,183 already received, future distributions are expected to exceed $68,000.

M. & O. Earnings

M. & O. Profit and Loss Account
(Excluding National Pole & Treating Co.)

	Jan. 3 to June 20 1937 $	Jan. 5 to June 21 1936 $
Sales	6,507,081	5,701,846
Less: Cost of sales	5,298,310	5,207,317
Gross profit	1,208,771	494,529
Less: Expenses	767,408	645,308
Operating profit	441,363	*150,779
Add: Other income ..	46,328	60,362
Net income	487,691	*90,417
Less: Office deprec. ..	3,571	3,210
Interest paid	32,221	10,772
Interest not paid ..	1,149,816	1,118,212
Net deficit	697,917	1,222,611
Add: Prev. surplus ..	6,730,106	10,028,287
Net adjustments	31,445	......
Less: Res. re N. P. & T. stk.	......	90,346
Net adjustments	......	190,053
Surplus forward	6,063,634	8,522,277

*Deficit.

The report of the trustees does not explain fully the decline in earnings of National Pole & Treating Co. Prices of poles, posts and ties are better but sales are reported below normal.

On May 1 National Pole started to operate a treating plant at Hillyard Wash., leased from Great Northern Railway Co.

National Pole & Treating had $1,710,800 of 6% notes outstanding at the close of 1936, and these have been reduced to $1,330,540. This accounts largely for the decline of some $248,000 in working capital to $1,450,000 at June 20. The notes have been extended another five years to mature Dec. 1, 1941.

National Pole Earnings

Nat. Pole Profit and Loss Account
Six Months Ended June 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Sales	755,916	740,304
Less: Cost of sales ...	705,441	655,754
Gross profit	50,475	84,550
Less: Expenses	75,685	72,287
Operating profit	*25,210	12,263
Add: Other income ..	3,153	2,621
Net income	*22,057	14,884
Less: Int. on fund. debt	47,793	51,075
Amort. of bond disc.	600	10,265
Add: Misc. adjusts. ..	63,277	1,841
Net deficit	7,173	44,615
Add: Prev. surplus ..	747,915	858,695
Surplus forward	740,742	814,080

*Loss or deficit.

Noranda Earns $2.24 a Share

Half Yearly Report Shows Continued Increase in Volume

Increase in amount of copper produced is largely responsible for an increase in net profit per share shown in the six months statement of Noranda Mines, Quebec copper-gold producer. Net profit per share for the second quarter of this year amounted to $1.07, as compared with $1 in the first quarter. On a half yearly basis, net profit per share amounted to $2.24 in the first half of 1937, as against $1.87 in the first half of 1936.

Quarterly Earnings
Three Months Ended June 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Total recovery	4,737,368	4,422,575
Less: Mining, admin. & gen. exps.	1,868,018	1,650,335
Res. for taxes	465,000	465,000
Net oper. earnings ...	2,404,350	2,307,240
Add :Misc. income ...	118,826	85,405
Total income	2,523,176	2,392,645
Less: Res. for deprec.	120,000	141,489
Est. net profit	2,403,176	2,251,156
Earnings per share ..	$1.07	$1.00
Copper anodes prod., lb.	19,326,633	15,807,863

Semi-Annual Earnings
Six Months Ended June 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Total recovery	9,621,070	8,520,057
Less: Mining, admin. & general expenses .	3,581,783	3,307,176
Res. for taxes	975,000	875,000
Net oper. earnings ...	5,064,287	4,337,881
Add: Misc. income ...	202,820	147,564
Total income	5,267,107	4,485,445
Less: Res. for deprec.	240,000	282,000
Est. net profit	5,027,107	4,203,445
Earnings per share ...	$2.24	$1.87
Copper anodes prod., lb.	36,436,898	32,104,990

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169

Union Steamship Not C. P. R. Deal

Majority interest in Union Steamship Co. of B. C. has been acquired by a group of British Columbia businessmen, but there is no participation in the deal on the part of the C. P. R. This corrects a headline over a recent report from The Fiancial Post's Vancouver correspondent.

Neither is any public participation in the transaction anticipated at present.

The Post's correspondent did not name all the individual participants in the Union Steamship deal, but named large organizations of which the B. C. men are executive officials. The implication that these business and financial firms are officially connected with Union Steamship is erroneous, as the deal was made by the individuals rather than by the companies.

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Keefer Realty Committee Secures Necessary Backing

MONTREAL. — Keefer Realty bonds deposited with the Montreal Trust Co., trustee, amounted to $487,000 on July 31 or more than the minimum 65% required by the bondholders protective committee to enable it to negotiate for the sale of the property.

It is reported that the Keefer Realty situation has shown considerable improvement in recent weeks and that a more attractive proposition than that originally reported, which the committee then sought the necessary authorization to accept, has come forward.

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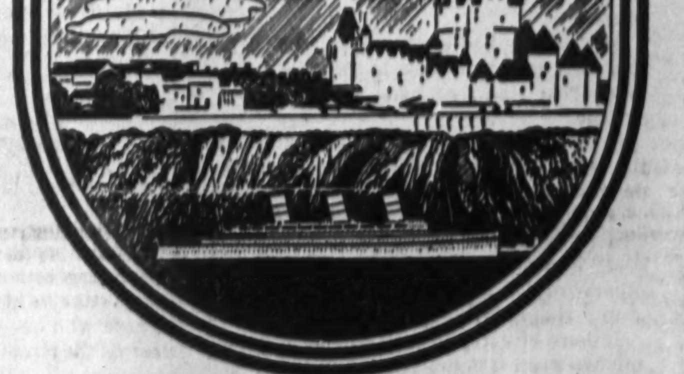

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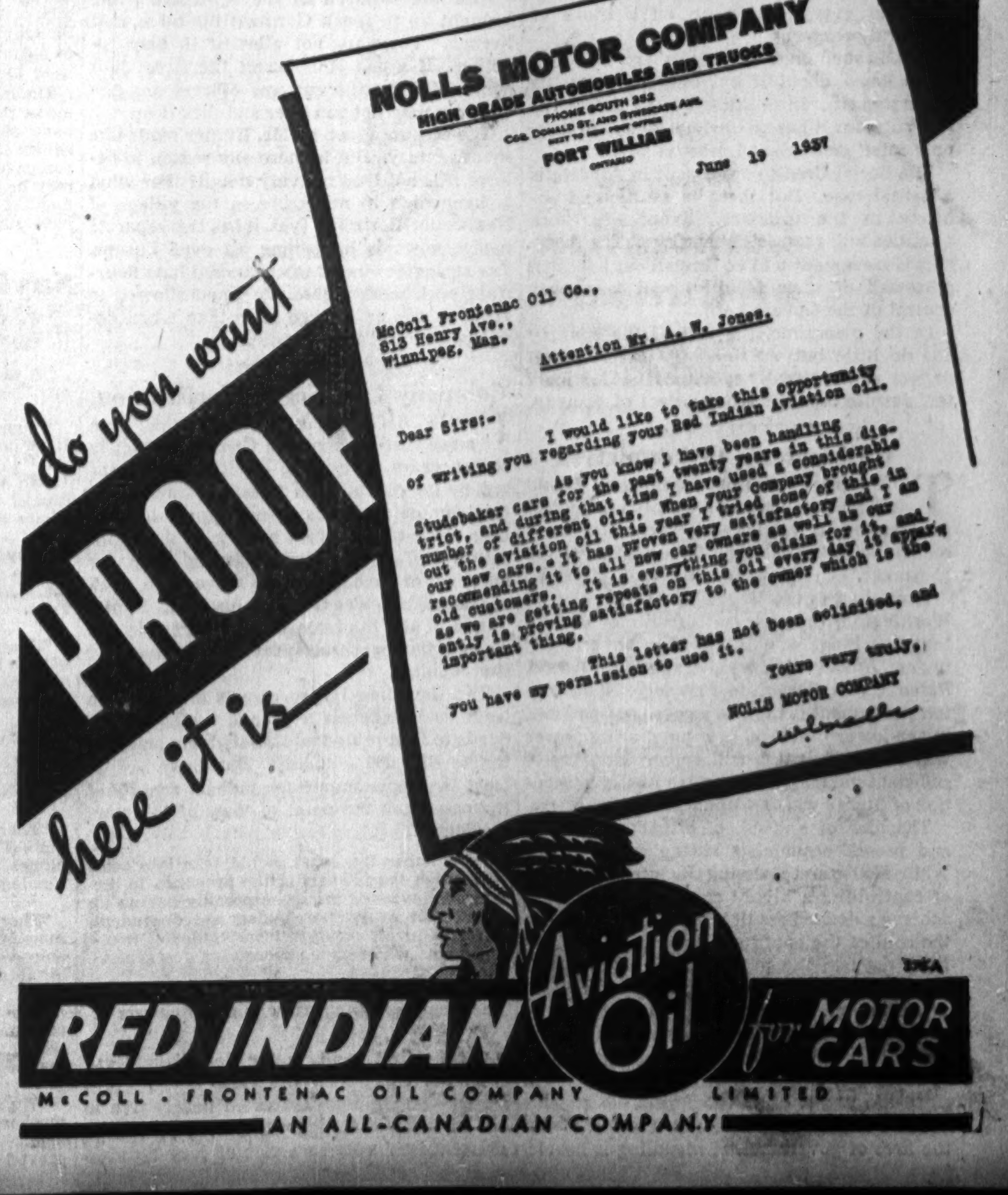
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June 19 1937

McColl Frontenac Oil Co.,
813 Henry Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Attention Mr. A. W. Jones.

Dear Sirs:-

I would like to take this opportunity of writing you regarding your Red Indian Aviation oil.

As you know I have been handling Studebaker cars for the past twenty years in this district, and during that time I have used a considerable number of different oils. When your company brought out the aviation oil this year I tried some of this in our new cars. It has proven very satisfactory and I am recommending it to all new car owners as well as our old customers. It is everything you claim for it, and as we are getting repeats on this oil every day it apparently is proving satisfactory to the owner which is the important thing.

This letter has not been solicited, and you have my permission to use it.

Yours very truly,
NOLLS MOTOR COMPANY

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TORONTO, AUGUST 14, 1937

The Financial Post's Platform for Canada

1. *Balanced budgets.*
2. *Abolish politics in C. N. R.*
3. *Merit system in public service.*
4. *Freer foreign trade through Empire preferences and foreign treaties.*
5. *Stable tariffs for balanced development.*
6. *Stricter laws to protect investors.*
7. *An even break for Canadian national newspapers and periodicals.*
8. *A modernized constitution.*
9. *Integrity in meeting public obligations.*
10. *Wider markets for our farms.*

Moon Over Alberta

"..... as has been the case in our sister one-time democratic state—the Father Province of us all—Newfoundland."

THE height of something—absurdity, ignorance or daftness—is reached in the recent Alberta Social Credit legislation and the explanatory document issued by the Government to its own legislative members. Probably no state memorandum in any British country ever was loaded with so much witless and fanatical incoherence.

The phrase quoted above may well remain a classic of moonstruck politics for some generations. But the Sister State that was the Father Province of us all does not stand alone in this piece of serio-comic irrationality. Twisted metaphors may be forgiven, even the one about the subtle enemies who sowed dissension in order to steer the province from its course.

Inexcusably bad grammar may be forgiven too, such as the promise to safeguard for the voter "his right, as heirs and heiresses of science."

It is in their monetary hallucinations that the new statute and the document are most dangerous. Even in Alberta there are people of sound mind who can be temporarily carried away by the reasonless arguments of a dizzy and outlandish document which could otherwise be dismissed as a scatterbrain's stupid rhapsody.

If there be a key to such a maze of nebulous nit-witticism it is to be found in the assertion that as bankers are experts in money and, as money operates everything, the bankers have a duty to provide the people "with an easy way to get all they want of what they can produce." The inspiration for this facile "open sesame" to the treasury of non-existent riches will be found in the evidence given by one Major Douglas to the agricultural committee of the provincial legislature in pre-Aberhartian days.

The assertion is important and significant, not for its truth (since it is absurd) but because it expresses all there is to the scheme and philosophy of Social Credit. Social Credit declares that attached to the world's economic machine there is a lever; the lever is labelled "money;" and it is in charge of a workman known as The Banker. If The Banker will but press the lever, wealth will pour out of the hopper in a golden stream that will wash away debt and poverty and misery and float every citizen up on a shore of bountiful prosperity.

This is such stuff as dreams are made of. Poets know about it but only psychiatrists understand it. In politics it is as sinister as it is silly, for it has an obvious appeal to moronic intelligences—and morons vote.

The Social Credit experiment in Alberta is a mental case. But there is sanity and sobriety in the province. Eventually, both qualities will reassert themselves. The Aberhart Government will be thrown out and men possessed of their faculties will take over control of the Government.

In the meantime, the rest of the country can do little but wait and try not to laugh or jeer at what really is not a laughing matter, despite its superficial aspect of comedy.

Washington's Quintuplets

THE administration at Washington is said to have worked out a Quintuple Control programme to ensure that increased wage costs in industry shall not be passed on to the consumer.

According to the Whaley-Eaton Service, of Washington, the five instruments of control that Washington will use can be grouped under Anti-trust Laws, Taxation, Tariffs, Patents, and Corporate Privilege. Washington's argument is that, as wages are increased in the lower brackets, new purchasing power will be created; this will ensure industry of sufficient volume in demand to justify absorption of higher wages without increased prices.

The idea of a group of district politicians and pseudo-economists sitting down in the White House and planning the intricate means of controlling a highly complex economy to achieve a defined result is one that must cheer the soul of the confirmed Planner. But from NRA days to the present time, Washington has produced one large-scale master Plan after another. Each one has in turn been discarded. No one of them has worked much permanent good but it can also be said that no one of them has worked much permanent harm since the power of private initiative and industrial organization to arise triumphant from the fires of governmental meddling is heroic.

For generations, without NRA or Quintuple Control or Wage-Hour Bills or other fantastic political experiments, industry in the United States, as in Canada, has been doing just the thing that Washington now says it must do. It has been paying increasing wages, shortening its week, and putting all sorts of essential and luxury products within reach of all classes of people, except perhaps Kentucky hill-billies and southern darkies, both of whom have been the particular care of the politicians for some generations. Industry may be annoyed by the sight of Washington's young hopefuls attempting to teach it to suck eggs but industry will no doubt survive the insult.

Washington is, of course, merely pursuing the same will o' the wisp that other nations are chasing after. The craze of this generation is for Planning; which implies governmental control of production and distribution on a national scale. Planning is offered as a substitute for the "unplanned chaos" of the past. That "unplanned chaos" was merely the attempt of a liberal-minded world to create, as Professor Lionel Robbins has put it, "a framework within which private plans might be harmonized." The degree of success achieved was shown by the world's remarkable economic advance during the hundred years before the world war. Since the war, governments have done the planning on an increasing scale with what result can be read in the bad news on the front page of any daily newspaper.

The great merit of the liberal plan of the past was that it enabled national ambitions as well as private ambitions to be harmonized. The national Plans of today clash with one another and war may be one result; inefficiency certainly will be another.

Main Street, Europe

THE frantic hates of Europe are concentrated into a capsule drama in a little frontier village on the edge of the Saar Valley. Once a happy little community, the hamlet has been split in two by an international boundary commission. Now one side of the main street is in Germany; the other in France. Those who once were neighbors, fraternizing across the street, have been turned into official enemies.

Edward Hunter tells about this village in Coronet Magazine. Those who live on the German side of the boundary may not now cross the road, as they once did, to spend Saturday night in the café on the French side. They are, under German currency laws, forbidden to take money out of their country.

There is a creamery on the French side of the road. But the women and children across the street must go without butter because of the shortage of fats.

The tobacco store happens to be in Germany. But their neighbors on the other side have to walk a mile and a half to buy tobacco from the nearest French shop.

Housewives do not dare to cross the road for a visit with their neighbors without properly viséd passports and the formality of entry as an alien entering a foreign country.

Half the children in the town are being brought up to speak German; the other half French. They are not allowed to play together. If a ball rolls across the street it is confiscated by the customs officers and the children may not run over and pick it up.

The account given by Mr. Hunter reads like sheer fantasy. But is there any reason to believe it is not true in every detail? For what is happening in miniature in the village of Nassweiler-Rosbruck (yes, it has two separate names now) is happening all over Europe. The strangler vine of international hate flourishes even more vigorously when allowed to grow at will on a large scale than when developed in a village test-tube.

Company Law Needs Clarification

IMPORTANT changes which have been made in the Dominion Companies Act in recent years necessitate clarification of the law by the courts. It is therefore unfortunate that complete records do not appear to have been made of the recent hearing of the application of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. for approval of exchange of its shares into stock of Gatineau Power Co. Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Supreme Court of Ontario approved the proposals previously passed by shareholders.

The Canadian Hydro case is important in itself as it involves a change in fixed dividends to first preferred shareholders amounting to $120,000 annually. But there are at least two more important judicial aspects of the case from the point of view of investors in general:

1. Whether the court should take into consideration the fairness of the proposals to the various investing groups, especially having in mind that many shareholders are dependent largely on information from company managements who may be sponsoring reorganization.
2. Whether the reorganization sections of the Companies Act are within the powers of Parliament.

On the first point, in the Canadian Hydro case, the court took the view that as preferred shareholders had voted nearly five to one in favor of the plan the accepting of the shareholders' vote as a sort of jury decision did not seem unreasonable. On the other hand, the facts that one-sixth of the first preferred shares at the meeting were voted against the plan, that practically all the other five-sixths were proxy votes of absentee shareholders who heard no discussion, and that large blocks were only persuaded to agree after a change in the offer, indicate that the scheme was worthy of re-examination by the court as to its merits. Whether the court is empowered to decide on the merits of such schemes is still debatable, because it does not seem to have been settled in this case. For the protection of investors it appears that the court should have such power.

The second question is peculiarly important in the Canadian Hydro case. Here the majority of first preferred shareholders in a Dominion company were voting approval of exchange into stock of a Quebec-incorporated company. The question is whether majority shareholders of a Dominion company have the power, through an act of the Dominion Parliament, to force the minority of their class into accepting shares of a company not created by the Dominion. This, too, remains a debatable point that has not been settled by judgment.

The investor and the corporation executive who recognize the vital importance of legal procedure and company law for the protection of minorities, and also indeed for protection of majorities against possible future litigation, should welcome an effort, through the appeal courts, to have these matters searched judicially. An appeal in the Canadian Hydro case should therefore be a constructive move. The new phases of the Companies Act should be clarified for the good of both businessmen and investors.

Editorials in Brief

"Reform grows cautious," says Raymond Moley, in News-Week.

He forgets Alberta.

• • •

The ugly America's Cup, that T. O. M. Sopwith failed to lift, will remain buried deep in a dusty vault. But it has plenty of company. Most of the world's gold is similarly buried.

• • •

After reading the letter sent by Hon. Solon Low, provincial treasurer of Alberta, to the banks of Canada, we cannot but feel that where reform is most needed in Alberta is in the public school system.

• • •

The agitation to make a separate province of the Yukon can gain little support except from politicians, promoters and those who have an exaggerated view of the value of such political "independence." It is best to attach Yukon to British Columbia and save the expense of setting up still another unwanted province.

• • •

"So far the Federal Government has leaned over backward in its determination not to interfere with Alberta's attempt to bring prosperity to its citizens by use of social credit."—*Ottawa news dispatch.*

It would be more correct to say that the Federal Government has lain flat on its back.

• • •

"It is hardly conceivable that any Canadian province can succeed in exempting its own laws from the provisions of the Canadian constitution to which it subscribed upon joining the Confederation."

The Toronto Daily Star speaks thus wisely when confiscatory legislation in far away Alberta is under editorial discussion. But why did the Star not speak in similar vein of the power contract repudiation bills of its own province?

• • •

Leslie M. Frost, K.C., a Conservative candidate in the forthcoming Ontario election, is quoted as saying that he opposes Premier Hepburn's methods of opposing the C. I. O. although he does not oppose the premier's stand against the C. I. O.

This is too subtle a distinction for the average man to comprehend. But what it does make clear is that Premier Hepburn spoke for many people in Ontario when he took a stand against the C. I. O. attempt to dictate labor policies in Canada.

Mr. Frost is a brother of Cecil G. Frost, K.C., the brilliant young Conservative organizer in the province.

• • •

The desire of Conservative M.P.'s to hold Mr. Bennett as leader was probably based more upon their lack of a substitute leader than upon veneration of their leader. In 1930 Mr. Bennett won the support of many businessmen, both Liberals and Conservatives, because he was presented as a great business leader. He proved disappointing in this respect and the country seized the first chance of dropping him, even though deploring the fact that so much honesty of purpose and devotion to country should have gone to waste.

The most feared debater in the House of Commons, the most prodigious pleader of causes we have seen in many a day, Mr. Bennett has shown himself to be no clear-thinking business genius with a flair for administration. And it may be that we shall not achieve a final settlement of our major financial problems until we have such a prime minister at Ottawa.

Sayings of the Week

"We need inspiration, not irritation."—*Owen D. Young.*

• • •

"A cad is someone who forgets he is a gentleman."—*Rev. R. A. Jardine.*

• • •

"A nation's honor can only be wrested from it. It cannot be the object of barter."—*Adolf Hitler.*

"No other phase of education today is as crucial and urgent as adult education."—*Harry Elmer Barnes.*

• • •

"Any system which turns out millions of people who will fall for get-rich-quick schemes must have something wrong with it."—*Henry Ford.*

• • •

"George VI is a great fellow and the same kind of man his father was, which is exactly the kind of a King the British people want." — *James W. Gerard.*

• • •

"Democracy is only a mask for capitalism which clings desperately to the outmoded forms which give it free play." — *Benito Mussolini.*

• • •

"There are four parties to collective bargaining:—The majority employee, the minority employee, the employer and the public."—*Senator Vandenberg.*

• • •

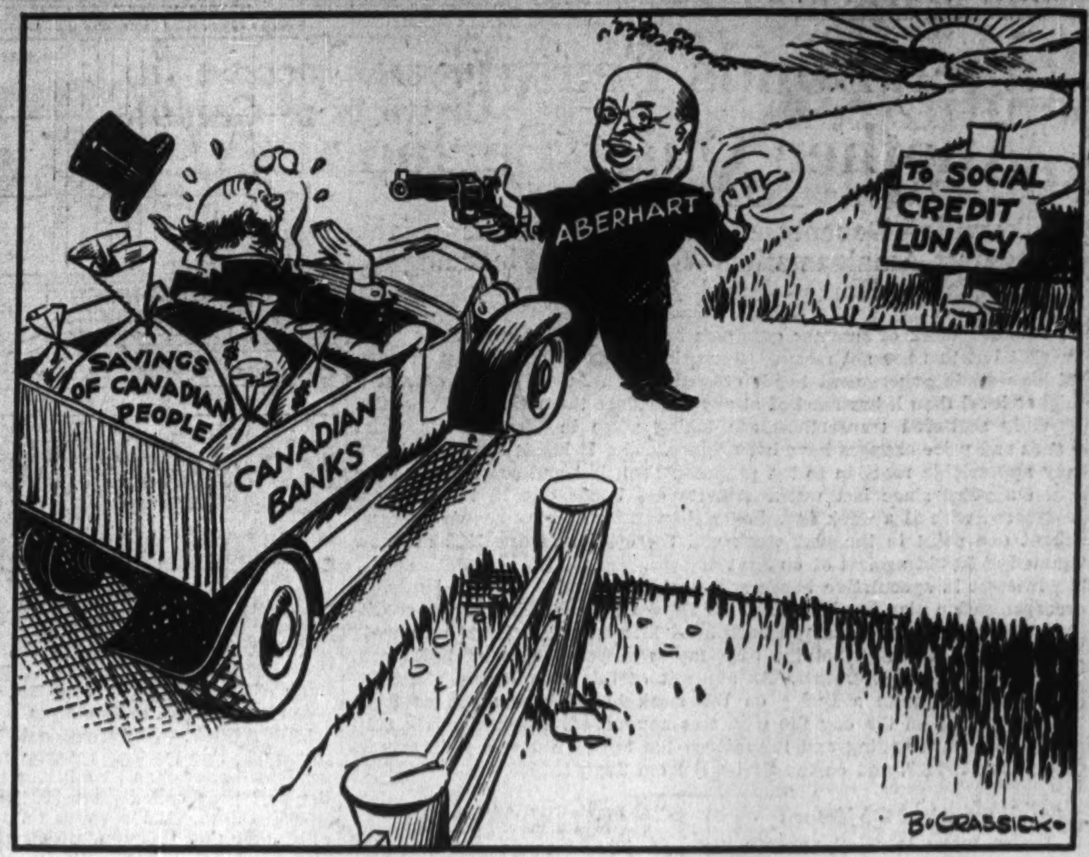
"There is time yet for the nations to retrieve some of the mistakes of the past and by reasonable concessions remove the cause of strife."—*Sir Herbert Brown Ames.*

• • •

"The most subtle type of revolution which confronts the American democracy today is that which is easily and silently possible through taxation."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

• • •

"We see once more in America the dangerous mechanism of salaries and prices starting up again. All efforts to curb this movement have proved in vain."—*Andre Maurois.*



—Cartoon by Grassick.

HITCH-HIKE OR HOLD-UP?
MR. ABERHART: "Are you going my way or are you going my way?"

Stockholders and Advertising

By ANDREW M. HOWE
In Printers' Ink

Doesn't a company that appropriates perhaps millions of dollars for advertising owe its owners some sort of explanation as to why such a large sum is necessary, how it is being invested and what it is accomplishing?

These questions were inspired by a study of a couple of hundred annual reports. In only a few of these is there any reference to advertising and the part that it may have played during 1936 in increasing sales and profits, making present dividends possible and paving the way for future payments. In the majority of reports, the word "advertising" does not appear yet some of these companies invest more in advertising than they pay in dividends. Why shouldn't there be an explanation or even a justification of this item?

Annual reports have been getting more and more complete. Supplying stockholders with all sorts of facts and information other than the bare figures has become an accepted practice. Each year finds more companies trying to maintain goodwill among their shareholders by discussing industry and company problems, the latest moves and developments and the reasons for and results of changes in policy.

It is what this advertising does for the company and for the stockholders that deserves more attention in reports. Perhaps in most instances it would be a mistake to include the actual amount of the advertising appropriation. But it might be well to include a few words indicating that the management is fully aware of the power of advertising and is utilizing it intelligently.

Dissatisfaction is frequently the result of lack of knowledge and the best way to forestall stockholder criticism, many executives now believe, is to take the shareholders into the confidence of the management.

Much progress has been made along these lines. I would like to suggest that the next step might well be the inclusion of more facts about advertising.

New Books

Rhapsody on Co-ops.

ENGLAND, CRADLE OF CO-OPERATION. By Sydney R. Elliott. Published by Ryerson Press, Toronto. Price $2.75.

In England about one shilling in seven of the retail trade is done by co-operatives. About 7-10ths of the families in the country are members of the co-ops. These things, among others, we knew before we turned to Mr. Elliott's panegyric. He added many other facts. The organized consumer has £160 millions of capital in the co-ops. They have an annual turnover of more than £100 millions. One society alone has a membership of 600,000. Mr. Elliott brought out another fact; that no one has ever written a comprehensive book on the British co-operative societies. That is why he set out to write this one.

The reader soon discovers that Mr. Elliott had no intention of writing an analytical study of the co-ops. His purpose was to praise them. Surely a system as large and important as the figures indicate the co-ops to be can stand intelligent analysis without the extravagant praise that is heaped upon it by Mr. Elliott.

Turns to Invective

The author, in fact, becomes so obsessed with the idea that co-operative trade is the only moral kind of trade that he devotes most of the middle half of his book to dissecting private enterprise (in all forms other than co-operative) and condemning it out of hand as wasteful, anti-social, selfish, grasping and given to exploitation of the common man. The paean of praise for co-operation becomes a Philippic against business and the economic system.

Mr. Elliott's distaste for Capitalism feeds on itself as his book develops. On page 60 he blames the world war on Capitalism. On page 100 he talks about the grip of the money monopoly. On page 122 he says that the trust is the mother of the tariff. On page 211 he reiterates that the dictation of the money power is triumphant. By the last page he wants all enterprise socialized.

Often a reviewer is tempted to judge a book by its references to facts of which he may have better knowledge than the author. If Mr. Elliott's facts on British co-operatives are no more accurate than his statement that in 1932 three quarters of Canadian corporation shares were held by Wall Street, then indeed his book falls down on the factual material as well as in its interpretations.

Fuller Study Coming

Prof. P. Sargant Florence, of Birmingham University, is now completing a study on British co-operative societies which is to be published in the fall. The summaries he has already released do not show the co-ops in as favorable a light as Mr. Elliott puts them. Apparently the authoritive book on British co-ops that Mr. Elliott declared to be missing is still missing.

His volume is readable and, if it had been written more objectively and with less enthusiasm, would have been most valuable at this time when great interest in the co-operative movement is being shown on this side of the Atlantic.

Forward Exchanges

THE THEORY OF FORWARD EXCHANGE. By Paul Einzig. Published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. Price, $6.25.

A comprehensive volume of more than 500 pages, covering a field on which complete information has been sadly lacking, Paul Einzig's latest book, "The Theory of Forward Exchange" merges the theoretical with the practical. Despite the title, a substantial portion of the work is devoted to a study of the historical and technical aspects of the subject. In fact, the first 300 pages are designed largely to provide a background against which more practical problems may be examined.

Perhaps most important of the questions dealt with is whether or not monetary authorities should regulate the forward exchange market, and if so, to what end. In this regard, Dr. Einzig holds that, far from being a mere technical device, forward exchange has become a fundamental factor in the monetary system, a factor whose development should be encouraged. If it is to be developed, however, some form of control is essential.

The classical theory of forward exchange contends that forward rates are determined by their interest parities. In other words, a difference in short-term interest rates in any two active exchange centres determines the difference between spot and forward rates through a flow of capital to the more lucrative centre. This may work out very well under static conditions, admits Dr. Einzig, but in actual fact not only are there discrepancies between short-term interest rates and the movements of forward exchange but forward rates themselves are apt to affect their interest parities. Thus, he claims, while it may be true that the forward exchange system provides a useful shock-absorber in normal times, unless there is some form of regulation it is likely to create or exaggerate them when conditions are abnormal.

If adopted as an instrument of monetary management, Dr. Einzig suggests that regulation of the forward exchanges may have three main purposes: to defend the currency against acute attack; to attract foreign capital; and to provide an alternative to regulation of international capital movements by the bank rate and credit restrictions. In regard to the latter, tribute is paid J. M. Keynes for his proposals on the subject. It will be recalled that Mr. Keynes suggested that the international movement of funds be controlled by means of official regulation of forward rates leaving the internal situation to the bank rate.

Dr. Einzig reiterates his belief that eventually the foreign exchange system will give way to some form of international exchange clearing. He does not feel that this is in the immediate offing, however, and holds that the present system, more or less in its existing form, will continue for some time to come.

Canada's North

CANADA'S WESTERN NORTHLAND. Assembled by W. C. Bethune, published by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Second of two recent publications dealing with that part of the Dominion known as the Northwest Territories, "Canada's Western Northland," comprises some 160 pages of absorbing material dealing in detail with the mainland portion of the Northwest Territories and the more southwesterly of the islands of the Arctic Archipelago. Its predecessor described that portion of the Canadian Arctic territory more accessible from the east than from other directions.

During the past few years this district, which embraces all the mainland of Canada east of Yukon and north of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia to the Pole, has come more and more into the spotlight of Canadian affairs. The completion, therefore, of the series by the Dominion Government is particularly timely.

The ever-widening search for minerals and the increased use of aircraft for transportation and exploration, not to mention the recent Soviet successes in polar flights, has been largely responsible for this change in status. It was not so very long ago that this district was regarded as inaccessible and of little practical use to Canada. There is every indication that during the next fifty years, this vast area will continue to increase in importance.

"Canada's Western Northland" is an exceptionally readable survey, profusely illustrated by recent photographs.

Canadian Studies

A number of new books are being prepared under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International affairs.

The Institute's full length study of Canada's foreign policy will be published by the Oxford Press, London, on January 1st, 1938. The author is Prof. R. A. MacKay of Dalhousie University, Halifax. It will deal with the historical background of Canada's present foreign policy; the economic, psychological and strategic bases of Canadian foreign policy; the constitutional position of Canada; her machinery for dealing with external affairs; the pros and cons of alternative foreign policies—traditional, British bloc, collective security, isolationist.

The investigation which has for two years been proceeding under the direction of Prof. H. A. Innis, of the University of Toronto, into the question of standards of living in Canada is now nearing completion and will be published shortly. It is part of an international survey of standards of living and trade competition in the countries of the Pacific.

The Institute is also investigating the question of how Canadians get their foreign news. The largest part of this study is devoted to foreign news in Canadian daily newspapers—the sources of this news, and the treatment of it in these papers. The study is being made by Carlton McNaught, of Toronto, and will be published in the spring of 1938.

Prof. W. E. C. Harrison, of Queen's University, Kingston, has almost completed his survey of the existing condition of international studies in Canada, together with representative views regarding the possibilities of advancing them in the future. Eric W. Morse, of Trinity College School, Port Hope, is making an investigation this summer of the question of the international control of opium and other dangerous drugs.

In addition to these research studies the Institute has assisted and encountered the writing of a short book for the general public in Canada on the situation in the Far East by Mr. William Strange, of Toronto. It will be published in September, by Thomas Nelson and Sons, Toronto. The provisional title is "Canada, the Pacific, and War."

As Others See Us . . . .

Good News for Organizers
Woodstock Sentinel-Review

There is a tradition that a Scotsman once declared it impossible to construct railways on the Canadian prairies—there were no mountains through which to build the tunnels.

A Toronto radical sheet attacks The Financial Post for writing up Trail, B.C., as a labor Utopia. It cannot be a Utopia, says the Red paper, because there are no labor unions there.

Last week, a well-known "pink" professor said, "Higher wages and shorter hours are no answer to labor's insistence upon the right to organize."

The Post thinks he might have added that for some ambitious labor organizers good working conditions are a menace. They may benefit labor but they do not help the organizer to collect fees.

StopMe If You've Heard This One . .

The paeans of praise which greeted the publication of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" were not unmixed with the discords of ridicule. Loud among the poem's detractors was the Boston Daily Traveler, which engaged the poet's publisher in a most unpleasant controversy.

One day, when the post brought an unusually large number of uncomplimentary letters, the publisher hastened to Cambridge, and bursting into the poet's study, cried: "These atrocious libels must be stopped."

Looking up from his work, Mr. Longfellow asked quietly: "By the way, Fields, how is 'Hiawatha' selling?"

"Wonderfully," replied the publisher. "No other book of yours has ever had such a sale."

"Then," remarked the poet calmly, "suppose we let those people go on advertising it."

In the Mail . .

Hight Tariffs and Depression

Editor, The Financial Post.

With high world tariffs there is very little exchange of goods at all in bad times because consumers cannot afford to buy with heavy duty added, and particularly when home production is forced down by lack of purchasing power.

North American department stores are forced to reach down for low-priced merchandise when purchasing power is low in order to carry on. Only in good times, when money is more plentiful, is there any demand for imports. World economics will never function on high tariffs. We will always have severe depressions as long as high tariffs are exacted.

Every country produces something cheaper and better than other nations. Unless there is easy exchange, the countries cannot function.

When high tariffs are banished, and labor conditions adjusted, only then will we have peace, plenty and goodwill throughout the civilized world. War can never settle this question. It should be adjusted now.

Being in the importing business and having made business trips to New York, Chicago and other large American and Canadian cities, I have concluded if we are to end depressions, such as the one we have just passed through, no time should be lost by the leading nations of the world in meeting together on this very grave subject.

A. MACINTYRE BRUCE,
St. Thomas.

A Worker's "Pet Peeves"

Editor, The Financial Post,

I have been a reader of The Financial Post for a great many moons, and while I have never been in full agreement with its "knock-knock" policy toward everything pertaining to organized labor, decent wages for the worker, or anything proposed or attempted by any Canadian government that would show any signs of being for the good of the ordinary man on the street, I still keep on buying it. Nevertheless, of late, the lack of ordinary common sense in its editorials and articles, particularly as regards quitters and tax-dodgers of a certain type, and its apparent sympathy for and approval, have aroused in the writer a sense of disgust.

These people could never have had the opportunities that came their way in any other country in the world, and when hard times come and governments are hard pressed to make ends meet, the laborer in the ditch pays (indirectly of course) an infinitely higher tax in proportion to his earnings and with no possibility whatever of accumulating anything toward the time when he can no longer work.

Why do you continually knock:

First: Our National Railway System. Never have you, to my knowledge, offered a really constructive suggestion or practical way out of their difficulties, other than abandonment to private interests. Why not advocate higher freight rates on products now carried at a loss! Goodness knows the Canadian people have to pay the shot anyway and it matters little whether we do it by way of higher taxes or higher prices for commodities.

Second: Organized Labor. The only practical means the worker has of getting a decent break, you try to cover up. But you well know that the worker in Canada pays through the nose for everything he gets. He is exploited to the extent that even the cheap cigarette he smokes costs him 100% more than in the United States and his wages are about half that paid to the United States worker.

These two or three pet peeves of mine may not be put forward in the most logical way, but are offered by one of the workers in the best language he knows. The Financial Post and other such publications evidently have not yet come to realize that a large part of their circulation is purchased by the workers, mechanics, common labor, etc. You have not yet come to realize that the Canadian workman, whether white collar or overalled, is today better educated and better able to think for himself and form his own opinions than the plutocrat of 50 years ago. Though it may be heresy to you, I venture to say his opinion might well be sounder than those of many writers on publications pretending to or attempting to influence public opinion.

J. A. WALKER,
Sarnia. (Still a Reader.)

Other People's Views . . . .

New Kind of Conference
By COLLIN BROOKS,
In the Sunday Dispatch, London

To those who travel the Empire it is common knowledge that even in the big cities of some of the Dominions the press is very local in its interests. The worker in Montreal hears little of the worker in Salisbury, Rhodesia or Perth, Australia, unless there is trouble. The big names of one province are unknown in other Dominions.

Occasionally one is surprised at unexpected signs of the Imperial tie, as once in an hotel bedroom in Ontario I found a framed photograph of the Union Building at Pretoria, South Africa. But as a rule the life of one section of the Empire seems very remote from that of another.

That it should be so is our great loss. Anything which quickens the feeling of kinship throughout and within the race in its many habitats must make for strength.

I, for one, would welcome a new kind of annual Imperial Conference, not of Ministers of State but of citizens selected at haphazard, gathered not to solve particular problems but to "get acquainted" and to sample each other's ways of living.

To Empire Marketing Boards and producers of Dominion produce I suggest that such conferences would be well worth subsidizing.

History Repeats Itself
The Digest

William H. Vanderbilt, as quoted in an interview with the Chicago Tribune, about 1883: "The public be damned."

John L. Lewis, as quoted in an interview with Washington correspondents, July, 1937: "If the public wants to approve the C.I.O., it can; if it wants to disapprove it, it can."

The Public: "Soooooo? Huuh."

Week in Business

Tourist Expenditures Put at $300 Millions

Volume and Spending Power of Visitors at Record Peak—Bacon Exports Soar—New Trade Index

Possibility that tourist expenditure in Canada would reach or exceed $300 millions in Canada during 1937 is forecast this week by Canadian Bank of Commerce. It estimates there will be an increase in the number of visitors for the whole of Canada of about 15% with figures for Western Canada and Ontario well above this average.

Past experience has shown that as the season advances, a smaller number of tourists spend considerably more per capita. If fine weather prevails during August this increase should be well maintained. Average expenditure per tourist is reported considerably higher than last year. The focal point in the year's attractions is still the "Quints."

• • •

Commodity prices made newspaper headlines last week when hides and skins climbed to the highest level since 1929 and hog and pork prices at Chicago rose to an 11-year peak. Wheat also got back into the news with a sharp recovery.

Hide prices moved into new high ground and are currently quoted 60% above the corresponding figure for this time last year. Shrewd observers feel today's prices are largely influenced by speculative interest. Tanners still complain they are not receiving a commensurate return for their product and that shoe prices have still shown no advance consistent with raw material costs.

It is Chicago that is chiefly concerned about hogs with prices back to 1926 levels, shipments at record lows and packing plants operating at a fraction of capacity. The Canadian reflex is that prices here are 20% higher than a year ago, while bacon prices in Great Britain are currently quoted at 98 to 100 shillings per cwt. compared with an average of about 77 shillings for the month of June. Canadian bacon exports to Britain in the first six months have climbed to about 107 million lbs.—a gain of the first six months have climbed to about 107 million lb.—a gain of hogs and bacon and pork to the United States show very sharp gains.

• • •

From Ottawa this week comes a new business barometer in the form of a monthly index of department store sales in Canada by areas. The index has been compiled back to June, 1935, and for June, 1937, shows a gain of 7.8% over the same month a year ago. The sharpest gain was in Quebec where the increase was 13.9%. Cumulative figures for the first six months show sales 7.4% higher than a year ago.

This new monthly index follows another newcomer recently compiled at Ottawa, a monthly index of country store sales. These bulletins are in addition to regular coverage of retail sales of chain stores and a monthly bulletin on the monthly trade of 200 leading wholesale firms.

Business Indicators

Railway earnings and carloadings are maintaining the upward trend noted since early this year. Miscellaneous package freight, l.c.l., is responsible for current gains in carloadings, more than offsetting the decrease in grain carryings.

Flour production is reported in slightly lower volume for June.

Business indices as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Aug. 6 reveal a decline in the general level of business activity, the general economic index standing at 110.5 against 112.3 in the preceding week. The index remains above levels at the corresponding period of 1936.

Retail sales are slightly under the year's peak reported in May but remain 10.1% above corresponding 1936 volume.

Wholesale prices as measured by Dominion Bureau of Statistics indices are sharply lower as a result of the decline in grain but remain 15% above prices at this time last year.

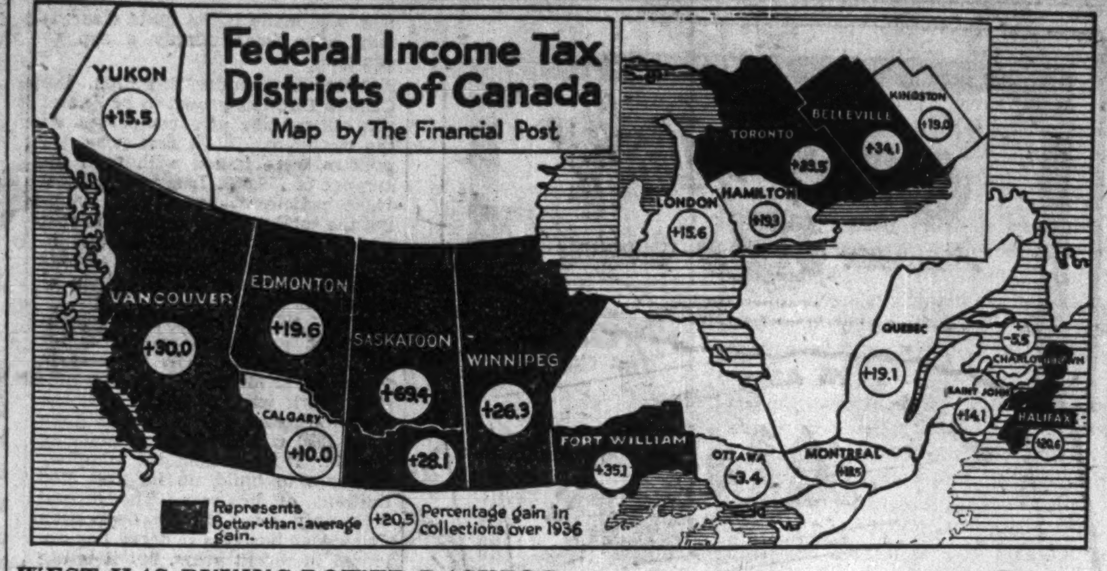
Country trade at 530 country general stores increased nearly 9% in June compared with June, 1936.

Department store sales in all areas of Canada show a marked gain in June statistics over last year, the average increase for the Dominion amounting to 7.8%.

Current trend of Canadian business activity is shown by The Financial Post's business index below, new figures for the week being marked ▲.

	Latest 1937	Latest 1936	Jan. 1 to date 1937	Jan. 1 to date 1936
Transportation—				
Car loadings, week (July 31)	▲49,608	44,706	1,435,545	1,307,112
C.N.R. gr. earn., wk. (July 31)	$ ▲5,680,737	$ 5,179,801	$ 111,659,596	$ 100,757,718
C.P.R. gr. earn., wk. (July 31)	$ ▲4,042,000	$ 3,883,000	$ 78,777,000	$ 73,619,000
C.P.R. net revenue (June)	$ 1,195,111	$ 1,175,549	$ 8,260,153	$ 6,790,999
C.N.R. net revenue (June)	$ 435,188	$ 9,442	$ 6,667,948	$ 2,475,040
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (July 31)	▲110.5	109.2	......	......
Financial Post index (June)	122.6	110.5	......	......
Iron and Steel (June)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	78,278	56,362	423,942	340,335
Steel ingots and castings prod. (tons)	118,744	82,196	713,177	578,700
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Cars:				
Domestic sales* (May)	17,199	15,930	63,970	51,858
Factory output (June)	17,919	13,126	97,563	86,364
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (May)	4,332	3,297	14,837	10,999
Factory output (June)	5,922	3,274	31,008	19,584
Exports (June)	6,809	4,449	34,487	32,253
Financing (June):				
Used	$ 4,646,721	$ 3,467,078	$ 19,106,344	$ 13,793,047
New	$ 5,713,316	$ 3,980,528	$ 23,605,784	$ 17,556,909
Construction—				
Cons. contracts (July)	$ 21,485,000	$ 17,868,500	$ 131,861,100	$ 95,577,000
Production (Apr.)—				
Cement, bbls.	371,839	293,538	780,029	651,781
Gypsum, tons	65,708	40,007	102,360	53,100
Clay	$ 289,272	$ 226,722	$ 730,664	$ 609,875
Agriculture—				
Flour prod., bbls. (June)	▲1,000,879	1,148,810	6,059,599	6,527,359
Flour exp. bbls. (June)	389,995	430,171	2,076,707	2,291,171
Wheat exp. bus. (June)	12,180,068	25,763,565	43,724,035	94,597,586
Cattle sales (June)	69,931	64,835	365,453	393,850
Hog sales (June)	83,935	79,042	523,811	458,245
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (June)	310,871	270,051	1,782,761	1,489,263
Exports, tons (June)	306,645	283,588	1,631,582	1,360,294
Mining—				
Coal prod., tons (May)	1,075,605	998,447	5,930,386	5,847,769
Coal imports, tons (May)	1,702,528	1,361,598	4,303,066	3,342,524
Gold prod., fine oz. (May)	340,125	308,492	1,628,356	1,450,839
Nickel prod., lb. (May)	18,462,389	11,815,188	90,425,601	68,704,668
Copper prod., lb. (May)	41,561,784	35,044,332	201,055,674	174,216,241
Employment D.B.S. Index (July 1)—				
All industries	119.1	104.6	......	......
Manufacturing	119.0	104.7	......	......
Electric Power Output (June):				
Total monthly m.k.h.†	2,253,477	2,028,980	13,754,271	12,442,086
Trade—				
Retail trade (index no. of sales) (June)	80.5	73.4	......	......
Imports (June)	$ 75,668,684	$ 57,598,132	$ 380,815,689	$ 293,804,753
Exports (June)	$ 106,857,343	$ 79,942,336	$ 525,807,475	$ 424,545,951
Other Industrial Factors—				
Dressed lumber, exp.: M. bd. ft. (June)	182,191	169,550	862,634	724,048
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (May)	2,239,211	1,795,518	10,257,149	9,320,902
Crude petrol., imp. gal. (May)	132,744,682	103,517,363	346,594,657	323,829,723
Cotton imports, lb. (May)	15,328,882	9,859,401	66,728,359	62,204,035
Raw rubber imp., lb. (May)	9,379,296	4,974,572	24,742,769	19,637,197
Cigarette cons. (June) No.†	628,742	506,106	3,055,859	2,472,515
Sugar (lb.)—				
Melting & ship.§ (raw)	65,571,027	96,053,265	285,184,817	303,134,553
Manufactured§	65,774,505	92,455,481	275,509,721	292,386,286
Finance—				
Bank debits (June)†	$ 2,891,917	$ 3,135,569	$ 18,188,008	$ 17,246,852
Bond sales (June)	$ 103,300,184	$ 187,787,200	$ 698,833,890	$ 754,241,487
Life insurance (June)	$ 37,658,000	$ 31,247,000	$ 192,736,000	$ 181,287,000

*D.B.S. All-Canada figure comprising over 90% of the Canadian total.
†000's omitted. §For 4 weeks to June 19.



WEST HAS BUYING-POWER BACKLOG

Though drought has cut western buying power prospects in some areas for 1937-38, almost every area from Fort William west reported better-than-average income returns for 1936, according to a special analysis of federal income tax figures prepared by The Financial Post.

The returns are for the first four months of the present fiscal year during which over 70% of income tax payments are made. They gave the first official picture of 1936 buying power in Canada by local areas.

Profits Rise 22 Per Cent In Past Year

Income Tax Receipts Indicate Widespread Improvement

Federal income tax returns in the first four months of the current fiscal year indicate that profits of Canadian corporations increased more than 22% in 1936.

Taxes paid by corporations in the April-July period this year amounted to $49.4 millions, $9 millions more than a year ago. As there has been no change in the basis of taxation, this would imply that profits of industrial, commercial and financial enterprises, on which the tax is levied, have increased in proportion. Usually about 70% of the year's collections are made in the first four months.

Corporation taxes account for almost 60% of collections to date. Of the remainder, $32.9 millions represents payments on personal incomes and $4.1 millions on the special 5% dividend tax. Both these items are running about 15% above last year.

Comparative figures are as follows:

Income Tax Receipts
(Apr. 1 to July 31)
(000's omitted)

	1937 $	1936 $	Incr. %
Individuals	32,938	28,633	15.0
Corporations	49,367	40,256	22.6
	82,305	68,889	19.5
Five per cent tax	4,149	3,594	15.5
	86,454	72,463	19.3

This year appears to be quite comparable with a year ago, despite a reduction from three to two in the number of installments in which the taxes may be paid. The first payment, due April 30, may still be for one third of the total levy.

It is generally considered that the figures afford the first reliable indication of 1936 buying power throughout the Dominion, at least in so far as corporations and personal incomes in the higher brackets are concerned.

District Figures

Figures released to The Financial Post show that all but two of the 19 tax districts in the Dominion are materially higher than last year. These exceptions, Ottawa and Charlottetown, are only slightly under the 1936 total. Greatest actual increase during the period was in Toronto, where collections advanced $5.8 millions. This city is now much the largest contributor. Greatest proportionate increase was in Saskatoon, where collections are up more than 69% from a year ago.

Collections by districts, and the relative change from 1936, are as follows:

Income Tax Collections
(April-July, Inclusive, 1937)

	$	% Increase†
Charlottetown	380,962	*5.5
Halifax	1,263,126	20.6
Saint John	838,206	14.1
Quebec	1,050,241	19.1
Montreal	23,379,400	18.5
Ottawa	4,905,736	*3.4
Kingston	207,252	19.0
Belleville	535,828	34.1
Toronto	30,612,400	23.5
Hamilton	5,194,951	19.3
London	8,522,155	15.6
Fort William	242,229	35.1
Winnipeg	2,162,519	26.3
Regina	213,518	28.1
Saskatoon	159,152	69.4
Calgary	919,749	10.0
Edmonton	351,635	19.6
Vancouver	5,481,103	30.0
Yukon	24,893	15.5
Total	86,455,387	19.3

*Decrease.
†Over same period in 1936.

Bankruptcies

Canada Gazette announces meetings of the creditors in the matter of:

Hutchinson, G. F., Hamilton.
Beardsley, N. F., Ottawa.
Tate, S. T., Pointe Claire.
Begin, L. P., St. Louis.
Tremblay, J. E., Parent.
Monette, G., Hull.
Simard, B., St. Gregoire.
Lalancette, J. P., Montreal.
Charland, J. A., Montreal.
Grondines, A., La Sarre.
Hovington, A., Sacre-Coeur.

Background of Business

Factories Flee Wild Labor

Uncertain labor conditions is a new factor which now must be taken into consideration in locating or relocating any industry says an article in the Index, published by the New York Trust Company. Formerly decisions of executives in regard to establishing a plant or moving from one neighborhood to another were largely dictated by matters of taxation, shipping facilities and proximity to markets. Now in addition to these there must also be considered the temper of labor available.

"It is conceded by the great bulk of reasonable people," states this article, "that the majority of workers are anxious to give a fair return for their wages and generally to preserve a constructive attitude toward their work. But where prevalent obstructive labor tactics are so pervasive, so destructive of efficiency, so deleterious to morale and so costly that they are easily among the most exasperating of the problems faced by the management."

Whether industrialists can succeed in escaping such conditions by moving plants elsewhere, however, the writer of this article is not so sure. In the case of very large plants, undoubtedly much of the labor will have to be taken along or similar conditions are liable to be encountered and persistent strike troubles develop again.

One method American industrialists are adopting to ensure steady and low cost operation is to decentralize large plants, spreading units over several districts, in this way escaping excessive taxation in many cases and also ensuring against complete tie-up of output in case of labor troubles. More stable labor conditions in Canada, too, may attract considerable branch plant extension to this country.

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Slumps Not Inevitable

If future slumps are to be averted or softened these steps must be taken well in advance, argues the writer of the leading article in the current Westminster Bank Review. How severe the next one will be, he says, must depend upon the course of events before the set-back occurs. "If a widespread boom should get developed, then a different answer may be required, but as far as can be foreseen at present any relapse in industry within the next few years should not be comparable in intensity with that of 1931 and 1932." Even then, argues this writer, the hardship can be greatly lessened if plans are made in time to mitigate its severity by offsetting declining industrial activities with public works.

"If a policy is followed of refusing to admit the possibility of a decline in the trade until it is actually visible in the employment statistics, it will undoubtedly be found, as in the past few years, that plans to arrest depression can be put into effect only after recovery is already under way."

MacKinnon Heads N. B. Wage Board

Personnel Includes Three Representatives of Labor

As provided by its fair wage act, the New Brunswick government has appointed a fair wage board, personnel of which has been announced by Premier A. A. Dysart.

The chairman of the new board is A. B. MacKinnon, who has been municipal inspector for the county of Northumberland for several years. Other members of the board are C. Allan Beatteay, manager of Snowflake Lime Ltd., Saint John; Frank H. Gillespie, a member of the clerical staff of Canadian National Railways at Moncton and a member of the executive of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor; Raymond Roy, an employee of the International Pulp and Paper Co. at Dalhousie and an officer of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; Roy W. Cameron, Fredericton, a partner of the lumber firm of Clark & Cameron; John S. MacKinnon, Saint John, secretary of the board, is a prominent labor official.

"The new board will commence to function immediately," according to Premier Dysart. "The selection of the board has been very carefully considered and the result should give to labor and industry alike assurance that their respective interests will be properly represented and adequately safeguarded."

Commodities

Price Range

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$10.00	$9.50	$5.75
Hogs	11.50	11.25	9.90
Copper, lb.	.14	.14	.09¾
Cotton, lb.	.1124	.1118	.1263
Rubber, lb.	.1869	.1836	.1634
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0350	.0350	.0365
Silk, lb.	1.90	1.90	1.84½
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	1.27⅝	1.37	1.03
Coffee, lb.	.09⅝	.09⅝	.08½
Hides,	.17½	.17½	.11

Weekly Indices

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
N. Y. Annalist*	94.9	95.1	85.0
Fishers'	91.8	92.3	84.3
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	90.8	91.5	82.3
Crumps (Brit.)	83.5	83.6	70.2
U. S. Labor	87.5	87.5	80.3
Canada (D.B.S.)	86.7	87.6	75.4

Monthly Indices

	Latest month	Prev. month	Same last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (June)	82.6	82.8	80.0
W'sale (June)	84.6	85.1	72.3
U. S. (May)	87.4	88.0	78.6
Gt. Brit. (May)	96.9	95.4	80.5

Note: The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle—Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price. Toronto: Copper-electrolytic, New York; Silk—Japanese, 13-15 New York; Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York; Wheat—No. 1 Man. North. Ft. W.-Pt. A. Basis; Hides—No. 1 packer light native cows; Hogs—select bacons, Toronto.

*Revised.

Newsprint Wages Increased in B.C.

Companies Sign New Agreements Adopting Ontario Scale

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia newsprint mills, Powell River Company and Pacific Mills, Ltd., have signed new agreements with their employees providing for payment of the so-called Ontario scale of wages. This represents an increase in the base wage for labor from 47 to 51 cents an hour.

Within the past two months practically the whole of the pulp and paper industry has been organized by representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

Increased wages in the sawmill and woodworking industries were ordered by the British Columbia industrial relations board, the base rate being raised from 35 to 40 cents an hour. Although it was announced that 15,000 workers would be affected, actually only about 1,000 men will get higher pay as a result of the order because most of the mills have already made two voluntary wage increases during the past year and are already paying the required scale, or more.

Strike-Hit Firm Moves Factory

Rather than deal with a C.I.O. union or striking workers aligned with it, the John B. Stetson Co. (Canada) is abandoning its plants at Brockville, Ont., and establishing them in other localities. The ladies' hat section has already been re-established at Prescott, and arrangements have been concluded for removal of the men's hat division to another centre.

Civic authorities and officials of the Chamber of Commerce are endeavoring to retain the plants in Brockville. The factory was shut down more than six weeks ago by a strike engineered by the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, a C.I.O. affiliate. Strikers are now threatening to picket the company's plants, no matter where they may be relocated.

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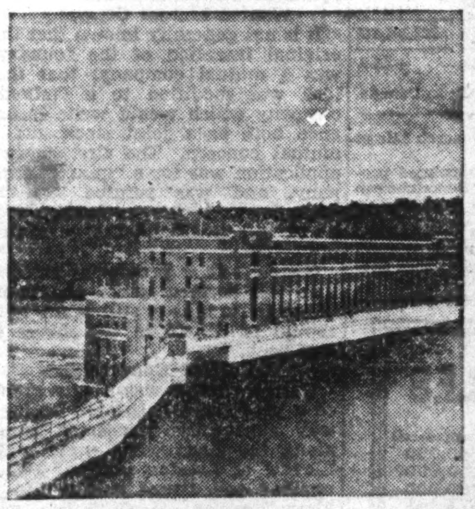

LaGabelle Power Plant of Shawinigan Water & Power. Gangs were fed by "Canada's Biggest Cook."

Lower pictures show typical scenes of the Trans-Canada highway project in Ontario. We fed 30,000 meals a day.

WHETHER you are feeding many men or a few—close to supplies and transportation, or far removed and difficult of access—one of your primary considerations must always be the efficient and economical operation of your commissariat.

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If you have such a problem, it will interest you to have a talk with one of our experienced executives.

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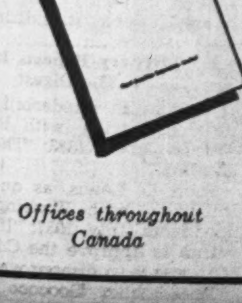
185
160

To Investors in Bonds



Information frequently required in connection with corporation securities — such as maturity dates, call features, denominations, currencies in which payable, sinking fund provisions, earnings figures, etc. — is given in concise form in our booklet "Canadian Corporation Issues".

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YOU can do this quite simply by means of the SUN LIFE COLLEGE POLICY. A few cents saved daily would mean little to you but much to them. The SUN LIFE COLLEGE POLICY ensures an economical but complete discharge of your privileged obligations as parents in respect of the educational needs of your children — whether you live or die.

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SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Bank of Canada Weekly Statement

Feature of the Bank of Canada statement for the week ended Aug. 4, was an increase of $4 millions in note circulation. Deposits also showed considerable advance, with a sharp rise in Government balances more than offsetting a decline in those of the chartered banks.

Balance Sheet

	Aug. 4 1937 $	July 28 1937 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	10,100,000	10,100,000
Notes in circ.	141,373,858	137,396,750
Rest fund	743,716	743,715
Depos.: Dominion	21,482,899	14,202,012
Banks	178,386,389	181,404,941
Other	818,004	647,341
Total deposits	200,687,292	196,254,296
All other liabs.	3,089,005	1,782,046
Total liabs.	355,993,871	346,276,807
Assets		
Reserve: Gold	179,491,904	179,547,117
Silver bullion	2,520,545	2,513,777
Res. in sterling and U. S.	21,992,080	19,961,111
Other curr.	1,161	1,168
Total reserve	204,005,690	202,023,173
Subsidiary coin	182,842	182,703
Investments:		
Dom. govt. short	36,211,497	35,116,380
Other Dom. govt.	94,807,052	95,004,495
Other secs.	9,994,436	9,996,928
Total invest.	141,012,985	140,117,803
Premises	621,920	584,375
All other assets	10,170,434	3,368,753
Total assets	355,993,871	346,276,807
Reserve ratio	59.64%	60.54%

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Aug. 5 1937 $	Change Year Ago %	July 29 1937 $
Halifax	2,857,970	+ 9.1	2,401,482
Saint John	3,647,360	+96.7	1,995,442
Moncton	826,112	+18.2	753,538
Sherbrooke	781,805	+20.9	637,543
Quebec	5,702,375	+ 8.1	4,318,382
Montreal	137,100,471	+36.3	92,905,384
Ottawa	21,222,677	— 9.2	13,654,699
Kingston	615,428	+12.4	557,861
Peterborough	564,100	— 8.0	545,905
Toronto	116,030,765	+10.0	97,163,830
Hamilton	4,853,378	+ 7.9	4,723,991
Kitchener	959,725	—19.4	976,809
Brantford	1,031,086	+22.8	841,809
London	2,556,706	— 8.0	2,201,194
Chatham	367,381	—12.3	......
Windsor	3,100,627	+33.6	2,709,589
Sarnia	396,703	+ 4.6	405,809
Sudbury	870,861	+ 0.1	1,014,094
Fort William	769,200	—14.0	692,600
Brandon	361,217	+ 2.5	233,788
Regina	3,380,701	—36.1	2,966,311
Moose Jaw	573,029	+ 1.7	530,461
Saskatoon	1,244,653	—26.1	1,225,836
Edmonton	3,695,018	— 3.6	3,341,807
Calgary	5,205,780	—15.6	4,707,465
Medicine Hat	252,063	— ...	222,720
Lethbridge	416,589	— 4.8	439,490
N. W'minster	731,712	+ 7.1	643,433
Vancouver	20,173,169	— 1.9	17,238,692
Victoria	1,937,083	—21.5	1,647,319

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Affiliated Underwriters, Fireproof-Sprinklered Underwriters, Individual Underwriters, Metropolitan Inter-Insurers and New York Reciprocal Underwriters have received Certificates of Registry Numbers C-441 to C-445 inclusive authorizing the above Exchanges respectively to transact in Canada the business of hail insurance and insurance against loss of or damage to property caused by vehicles limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Exchange in addition to the classes for which they are already registered.

V. W. GERRISH
Chief Agent for Canada

July 19, 1937

The Wawanēsa Mutual Insurance Company
Canada's Largest Fire Mutual

A leading All-Canada Company — in volume; in strength; and in service to "select" property-owners and agents.
Home Office, Wawanesa, Man. Eastern Office: 341 Church St., Toronto. Branches in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Montreal, Moncton.

FIRE WINDSTORM AUTO CASUALTY

Banking

Commercial Loans Maintained in June

Bank Statement Indicates Little Change in Factors Affecting Credit Situation in Canada—Financial Post Index Steady

No important trend is apparent in the composite statement of Canada's ten chartered banks for June. Most important items show surprisingly little change from the previous month, although comparison with a year ago reveals considerable progress, particularly in current loans. The Financial Post credit index, based on the ratio of current and call loans in Canada to Canadian public deposits is practically unchanged from May at 37%.

Current loans in the Dominion, representing largely loans for commercial purposes, barely managed to maintain their record of a higher total in each month of this year with an increase of $410,000. Influenced by inactive security markets, call loans dipped slightly. Net change in investment holdings was limited to an increase of $4 millions. Most substantial charge among the factors affecting the credit situation was in demand deposits which advanced $13 millions, an increase partially offset by a reduction in savings balances.

Comparative figures on more important items in the statement are as follows:

Use of Bank Credit in Canada
(In Millions of Dollars)

	June 30, 1937	May 31, 1936	Change	June 30, 1936	Change
Loans	969.0	969.3	—0.3	868.4	+100.6
Investments	1,442.0	1,438.0	+4.0	1,368.2	+73.8
Total	2,411.0	2,407.3	+3.7	2,236.6	+174.4
Deposits	2,283.0	2,273.0	+10.0	2,126.5	+46.4

Individual items in the investment total show material change with short term government issues declining $49 millions and long terms advancing $58 millions. This probably reflects merely a bookkeeping entry. The banks consider issues of less than two years maturity as short term; others are long. They are known to have held a very substantial portion of the Dominion Government $60 millions issue floated in the summer of 1935. These bonds would automatically become long term on June 1.

Largest individual change in the balance sheet is an increase of $30 millions in inter-bank balances. The exact nature of this increase cannot be ascertained, although it represents a number of uncleared transactions.

Comparative figures follow:

	June, 1937 $	May, 1937 $	Change $	June, 1936 $	Change $
ASSETS					
Immediately Available Liquid Assets					
Canadian coin	4,930,518	5,168,825	—238,307	5,309,562	—379,044
Bk. of Can. notes	43,418,059	43,685,170	—267,111	34,934,408	+8,483,651
Bk. of Can. depos.	189,835,653	190,604,549	—768,896	189,463,016	+372,637
Bank's cash	238,184,230	239,458,544	—1,274,314	229,706,986	+8,477,244
Other bank notes	6,309,229	7,563,240	—1,254,011	8,110,906	—1,801,677
Gold & sub. coin abd.	4,582,704	4,826,999	—244,295	11,395,440	—6,812,736
Foreign banks	112,509,266	111,976,732	+532,534	93,154,086	+19,355,180
Foreign curr.	22,655,059	20,180,229	+2,474,830	25,061,442	—2,406,383
Gov. sec. short term	439,718,116	488,768,313	—49,050,197	404,622,427	+35,095,689
Do., long term	697,005,073	643,227,634	+53,777,439	679,522,561	+17,482,512
Call loans abroad	70,484,846	76,979,435	—6,494,589	64,422,009	+6,062,837
	1,591,448,523	1,592,981,126	—1,532,603	1,515,995,857	+75,452,666
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	115,246,264	117,553,207	—2,306,943	118,989,384	—3,743,120
Public secs.♦	65,190,983	64,824,076	+366,907	54,905,435	+10,285,548
Other secs.	124,799,059	123,612,910	+1,186,149	110,117,918	+14,681,141
Can. call loans	116,126,876	116,950,529	—823,653	90,917,719	+25,209,157
Current loans	728,290,407	727,880,132	+410,275	657,429,289	+70,861,118
Loans abroad	158,661,756	160,544,766	—1,883,010	150,026,473	+8,635,283
Prov. loans	17,040,928	15,649,880	+1,391,048	16,235,060	+805,868
Mun. loans	107,532,972	108,864,005	—1,331,033	103,786,022	+3,746,950
	1,432,889,245	1,435,879,505	—2,990,260	1,302,407,300	+130,481,945
Other Assets					
Non-curr. loans	11,793,125	12,182,634	—389,509	13,494,887	—1,701,762
Real estate	8,674,538	8,649,331	+25,207	8,872,566	—198,028
Mortgages	4,238,171	4,230,696	+7,475	4,632,758	—394,587
Premises	74,602,851	74,786,567	—183,716	75,410,341	—807,490
Letters of credit	72,765,631	73,889,086	—1,123,455	62,165,272	+10,600,359
Loans to comp.	11,253,925	11,408,599	—154,674	9,355,647	+1,898,278
Other assets	2,214,053	2,137,583	+77,070	2,134,437	+80,216
	185,542,894	187,284,496	—1,741,602	176,065,908	+9,476,986
Total	3,209,880,662	3,216,145,127	—6,264,465	2,994,469,065	+215,411,597
Note circ. dep.	7,137,377	7,061,990	+75,387	7,059,299	+78,078
Int. bank bal.	141,490,919	111,021,278	+30,469,641	133,446,330	+8,044,589
Gross	3,358,508,958	3,334,228,395	+24,280,563	3,134,974,694	+223,534,264
LIABILITIES					
To the Public					
Circulation	112,992,378	110,177,504	+2,814,874	123,245,784	—10,253,406
Dom. Govt.	48,618,689	53,563,584	—4,944,895	40,113,035	+8,505,654
Prov. Govt.	47,575,010	45,455,485	+2,119,525	40,244,252	+7,330,758
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	713,177,394	699,566,400	+13,610,994	621,702,828	+91,474,566
Savings dep.	1,569,815,485	1,573,466,165	—3,650,680	1,504,792,542	+65,022,943
Total	2,282,992,879	2,273,032,565	+9,960,314	2,126,495,370	+156,497,509
Foreign dep.	425,279,262	420,124,173	+5,155,089	389,256,139	+36,023,123
Due to Banks Abroad, Etc.					
United Kingdom	12,212,823	15,437,036	—3,224,213	11,648,240	+564,583
Foreign	42,931,567	35,050,042	+7,881,525	32,858,378	+10,073,189
Bills payable	906,575	545,744	+360,831	1,012,563	—105,988
Letters of credit	72,765,631	73,889,086	—1,123,455	62,165,272	+10,600,359
Other liabs.	2,900,605	2,786,029	+114,576	2,637,764	+261,841
Total public liab.	3,049,175,419	3,030,061,248	+19,114,171	2,829,676,797	+219,498,622
Due bet. banks	17,281,613	11,665,189	+5,616,424	15,692,592	+1,589,021
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	809,387	2,949,208	—2,139,821	792,661	+16,726
Reserve	133,750,000	133,750,000	....	132,750,000	+1,000,000
Capital	145,500,000	145,500,000	....	145,500,000	....
Gross	3,346,516,419	3,323,925,645	+22,590,774	3,124,412,050	+222,104,369
Credit index*	37.0%	37.1%	—0.1%	35.2%	+1.8%

♦ Other than Canadian.
* Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

Insurance Inklings

J. C. BLACKALL, insurance commissioner for Connecticut, will speak at the annual banquet of the Insurance Superintendents' Conference on the subject, "Paramount Problems of Life Insurance."

W. F. STEINBERG, formerly inspector for north Saskatchewan, has been appointed branch manager of the Monarch Life at Toronto.

R. MEADOWS has been appointed production supervisor for south Saskatchewan by the Monarch Life. His headquarters will be at Regina.

C. L. OLSEN, formerly manager of the north Alberta agency of the Western Empire Life Assurance Co., has been promoted to manager for all of Alberta.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
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Paid-up Capital £8,780,000
Reserve Fund 6,150,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors 8,780,000
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Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1936 . . . £115,150,000
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780 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australasian Banking Business. Wool and other Produce Credits arranged.
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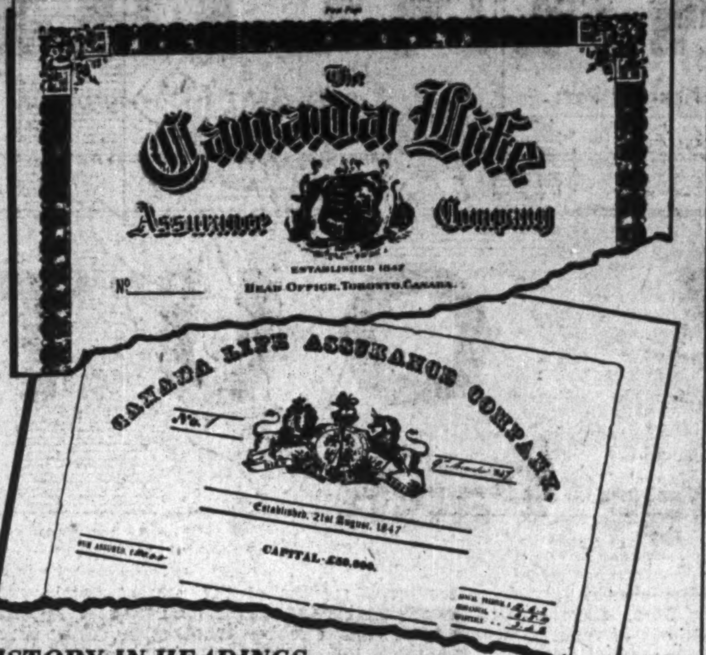


The Canada Life Assurance Company
Established 1847
No.
Head Office, Toronto, Canada.
Canada Life Assurance Company.
No. 1
Established, 21st August, 1847
Capital £50,000.

HISTORY IN HEADINGS

Hundreds of thousands of Canadians have been insured by Canada Life since the first policy was signed almost 90 years ago. The heading on the company's policy (top) is known to 220,000 policyholders. Below: Is the first policy issued by any Canadian life insurance company. Dated Nov. 9, 1847, it was issued on the life of H. C. Baker, founder and first president of the company.

Life Insurance

Nonagenarian

Canada Life Wrote First Page in Canadian Insurance History Just Ninety Years Ago

By SCOTT FYFE
Insurance Editor, The Financial Post

Twenty years older than the Dominion itself, Canada Life Assurance Company next week will celebrate the 90th anniversary of one of its birthdays.

"One of its birthdays" is said advisedly. Those with a flair for historical accuracy might select any one of several. It was in November, 1846, that a group of pioneering young businessmen gathered in Hamilton to organize Canada's first life insurance company. The first policy issued by that company was not until a full year later. And not until April, 1849, was a charter finally granted by the legislature of Upper Canada.

However, on August 21, 1847, officials of the company, the first application for incorporation rejected by an unconvinced and slightly amused Government, decided to begin business without legislative approval. This date appears on the first policy as that on which the company was "established" and is that which the company itself has come to recognize officially as its birthday.

Early Inconvenience

The genesis of life insurance in this country is a story which has been told before: how a Hamilton banker in his late twenties applied for a policy with a British company, supposedly doing business in Upper Canada; how he was obliged to go to New York by saddle, stage coach and river boat to complete requirements; how he reasoned that if would-be policyholders were willing to so incommode themselves a good market would be available for a Canadian organization.

The outcome of that reasoning is detailed in a small, plain memo book, one of those bound in marbleized boards and tied, perhaps not without significance, with red tape, which has grown yellow in the vaults of the Canada Life.

Wanted Mutual Company

It is not generally known that the original intention of the founders was a mutual company; that this idea was modified to a "mixed" company which would write insurance both as a joint stock and a mutual concern. The first charter application was for a "mixed" company, and was refused on the grounds that the company proposed to act without the guarantee of capital.

Undeterred, a provincial association was formed under the name which the company still bears, with capital of £50,000 in 500 shares of £100 each.

Individual Underwriters

Until a charter was finally granted a year and a half later, business was apparently transacted much along the lines which now make Lloyd's of London unique. Policy number one, issued on the life of First President H. C. Baker, provides that "the stockholders shall not be liable beyond the several amounts mentioned in the endorsement hereon." From this one would gather that the various stockholders subscribed a certain proportion of each risk, and that each would be held responsible for that amount in the event of a claim. In other words, original stockholders were actually individual underwriters, with the amount subscribed written against the names on the back of the policy.

Early days in the company's history presented hard sledding. Canada Life was modelled on the old British offices, but had to face and overcome problems peculiar to this country. Indeed, some of the British companies were outspoken in their predictions of the company's failure. Perhaps the most effective factor in averting this end was a policy of conservatism. Safety was regarded as the primary precept, a policy the company has retained.

Careful Selection

Obviously, one of the chief considerations back in 1847 was the selection of risks. Until 1850, no matter how desirable, no risk for more than £1,000 was accepted. The maximum was then raised to £1,500. President Baker himself was granted only half of his £1,000 application.

Applicants who were turned down no doubt found solace in a similar experience which involved the first vice-president. Less than a month after his election, he applied for £1,000 of insurance. Oddly enough, the directors "did not feel justified" in accepting his application. Rebuffed also in regard to advertising in the "People's Almanack," which he apparently controlled, the official sold his stock four days later and retired from the board.

Once a policy was granted, the company still retained the right to cancel under certain circumstances. For instance, written in early policy forms was the provision that "upon satisfactory evidence being furnished to them that the party assured has, after obtaining a policy upon his or her own life, abandoned himself or herself to the use of fermented liquors to such a degree as shall render him or her an habitual or confirmed drunkard," the directors could "recall the policy granted him or her, paying to the legal holder of the same the full value thereof." Curious as this provision may seem now, it calls attention to the fact that Canada Life policies have always provided for a cash surrender value.

First Premium Rates

One of the first duties of the directors, of course, was to establish schedules of premium and commission rates. Surprisingly, premiums charged on the first policies issued are strikingly similar to those now current. Most comparable rates show a variation of only a few cents.

Agents who question the adequacy of present commission rates will be interested to find that the company's first schedule called for payment of only 5% of the original premium and 2½% on renewals. On annuities and endowments a straight 2½% was allowed. These rates were soon materially increased.

Some life offices at first flatly refused to insure women. Others did so only on payment of an extra premium. Canada Life, however, adopted a policy of insuring female lives at one year under their real age. Just why this special concession was made is not quite clear; it may have been simply a sop to vanity.

From its humble inception, the Canada Life has grown to be one of the outstanding life companies on the continent. In its first year, 144 policies were issued with total insurance of £59,650. Last year, almost 14,000 policies were written, bringing the total number in force to just under 220,000 and the amount in force to $814 millions. Assets reached a peak of $252.5 millions at the end of 1936.

When the company's statement appeared in dollars and cents for the first time, in 1857, business in force was $3 millions. The $100 millions mark was passed in 1904; the $500 millions in 1925. From then until 1930 was a period of amazing growth. It had taken the company 77 years to build up its first $500 millions of business. The second took only five. Hit by depression volume of business in force has declined in recent years, but it is understood that a higher figure will be reported for 1937.

The year after Confederation, agencies were opened in Halifax and in London, Ont. Ten years later, expansion to the west was begun with an office in Winnipeg. Since that time, business has spread not only to all parts of the Dominion, but also Great Britain, 11 states of the Union, Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Bermuda and Hawaii.

Hudson Bay Rate Is Cut Materially

On a 5,000-ton ship valued at $250,000 the recent reduction in marine insurance rates on vessels equipped with gyro compass sailing into Hudson Bay may result in a net saving of more than $4,000 in a single season, according to the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee. The decrease in premiume would mean more than $1,800 for one voyage, about $5,500 for three voyages in a single season. From this should be deducted the cost of hiring and fitting a gyro compass for say three months, estimated to run something over $1,000. The actual cut in rates is from 17s. 6d to 15s. on each £100 of the insured value of the vessel, a reduction of about 14%.

Last season, the report finds, was most successful. Exports from Churchill amounted to 4.3 million bushels of wheat compared with only 2.4 millions in 1935. One ship, the S. S. Avon, was lost, but it is stated that this was attributable to unusually severe weather conditions prevalent throughout the world, rather than to any special peril of the Hudson Bay route. In fact, the 1936 season is said to have been remarkable for the ease and efficiency with which the route was navigated. Of 14 completed voyages, 11 took nine days or less; none took more than 11. No ship was held up on account of ice.

Life Company "Ads" Cover Wide Field

Institutional advertising by Canadian life insurance companies, sponsored by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, is estimated to have reached more than 3.7 million people in each of the past 18 months. Daily newspapers, weeklies, farm and financial publications carried the advertisements. Most of the advertisements are not of the "sales" type, but are educational in character.

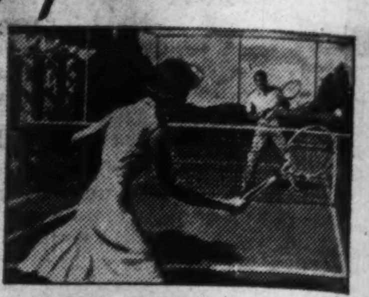
It is of interest that advertising coverage in Alberta has been perhaps more thorough than in any other province. Apart from the dailies in the larger centres and three farm papers, the advertisements appeared in no less than 85 weeklies throughout that province.

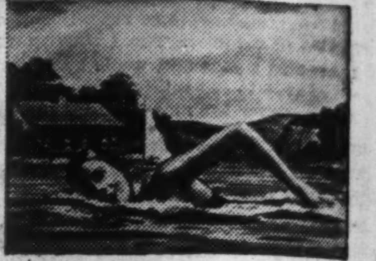
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company
TORONTO

FIELD EXECUTIVE

REQUIRED By Canadian Fraternal Society writing modern types of Life and Sickness insurance. Ability to organise and direct high class sales force essential. Splendid opportunity for man of ability. Apply in confidence to Box 109, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Planning your vacation?
Know your Heart





● DON'T be reckless on your first day of vacation. You don't have to play six sets of tennis, thirty-six holes of golf, or swim a mile. The trained athlete doesn't. He knows better. He breaks in gradually.

Exercise which is taken too strenuously at the beginning may strain the heart. The chances are that your heart is good for all the reasonable exercise you will want on vacation. But why guess about it? Let your doctor examine you before you go away on your summer holiday.

Some hearts, even in younger people, are dependable for the usual routine of life but do not stand up under unusual or prolonged effort. The cause may be a previous infection which has been entirely forgotten. Rheumatic fever—"growing pains" in childhood—may have left the heart permanently impaired. In middle-aged persons, particularly those who are overweight or who have a tendency to high blood pressure, important changes often occur in the arteries of the heart which definitely limit its endurance.

A heart that is somewhat below par, if used with care and discretion, may outlast a much stauncher one that is abused. Each year many people die of heart disease which might have remained just a heart "condition" if they had realized the need for caution. Sometimes indigestion, nervousness or lung ailments are mistaken for heart trouble, causing needless alarm and anxiety.

Drop in to see your doctor before you go away. Be prepared to get all the enjoyment and health you should out of your vacation. *Know your own heart.* The Metropolitan booklet "Give Your Heart a Chance" contains much valuable information that you should have. A post card will bring you a copy. Address Booklet Department 8-F-37, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Keep Healthy—Be Examined Regularly

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK
FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman of the Board
LEROY A. LINCOLN, President
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—OTTAWA
SERVING CANADA SINCE 1872

Are You Participating?

LAST year Northwestern Mutual distributed $1,143,727 in dividends to its policyholders. As a result the actual net cost of fire insurance on thousands of Canadian homes and businesses was substantially reduced.

Enquire of our Nearest Office.

BRANCHES:
Toronto
Hamilton
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton
Kelowna
Victoria
Vancouver

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Non-Assessable Policies Assets $6,000,000.

THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1896
LONDON - TORONTO - WINDSOR - WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of June 30th, 1937, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments $	Advances from Bank of Canada $	Demand Deposits in Canada $	Savings Deposits in Canada $	Deposits Elsewhere $	Bal. due to other banks in Canada $	Due to Banks in U.K. $	Due to Banks Elsewhere $	Bills Payable $	Letters of Credit outstanding $	Other Liabilities $	Dividends Declared and unpaid $	Reserve Fund $	Capital Paid Up $
Montreal	24,226,786	18,336,373	7,744,238	....	196,711,710	428,075,718	64,256,143	3,103,502	4,347,999	6,808,636	106,558	10,927,703	2,307,020	28,526	39,000,000	36,000,000
Nova Scotia	10,083,854	2,507,971	1,365,421	....	41,755,067	146,342,311	47,350,016	2,771,669	391,556	2,123,366	16,263	6,410,491	107,686	362,352	24,000,000	12,000,000
Toronto	4,463,755	3,901,835	1,535,703	....	35,570,380	78,082,620	335,136	1,659,134	488,840	1,758,840	371,250	2,412,505	....	1,362	9,000,000	6,000,000
Provinciale	3,260,630	94,740	3,505,863	....	7,386,238	37,414,993	188,153	1,213	....	117,633	....	100,217	....	5,931	1,000,000	4,000,000
Commerce	22,976,426	7,239,834	13,655,391	....	153,763,586	306,836,983	63,456,006	2,073,280	1,421,024	10,962,887	39,068	23,692,050	1,966	18,780	20,000,000	30,000,000
Royal	30,682,556	9,530,260	13,128,130	....	176,883,635	311,859,480	240,113,893	641,668	1,143,231	15,250,700	358,355	22,750,142	91,458	33,595	20,000,000	35,000,000
Dominion	5,789,721	2,363,736	676,708	....	37,776,039	72,934,736	4,383,849	3,876,080	341,561	924,968	....	4,260,005	289,296	175,568	7,000,000	7,000,000
Nationale	5,646,049	855,229	421,427	....	27,148,929	96,248,145	956,872	1,364,898	58,365	1,157,273	15,081	657,618	208,130	5,972	5,000,000	7,000,000
Imperial	5,522,575	3,743,515	5,639,422	....	34,076,028	87,821,298	272,620	1,421,075	796,142	1,749,804	....	1,370,803	....	177,301	8,000,000	7,000,000
Barclays (Canada)	340,020	45,196	2,707	....	2,105,782	4,199,201	3,966,574	369,085	3,224,105	2,077,460	....	184,097	....	....	750,000	1,500,000
Total	112,992,378	48,618,689	47,575,010	....	713,177,394	1,569,815,485	425,279,262	17,281,613	12,212,823	42,931,567	906,575	72,765,631	2,900,556	809,387	133,750,000	145,500,000

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Total Liabilities $	Capital Authorized $	Capital Subscribed $	Last Dividend %	*Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners $	Average Notes and deposits with Bank of Can. $	Greatest amount of Notes in Cir. $
Montreal	841,880,919	50,000,000	36,000,000	8	618,496	79,630,473	24,358,501
Nova Scotia	297,488,030	15,000,000	12,000,000	12	2,579,413	20,599,000	10,250,233
Toronto	145,581,663	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	683,995	12,692,629	4,463,755
Provinciale	57,077,587	5,000,000	4,000,000	6	171,824	3,360,867	3,341,048
Commerce	656,135,320	50,000,000	30,000,000	8	3,291,953	43,150,584	22,976,426
Royal	877,467,108	50,000,000	35,000,000	8	1,692,904	44,550,060	30,682,556
Dominion	147,792,262	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	1,159,739	10,873,539	5,943,048
Nationale	146,738,903	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	141,182	9,118,414	5,588,829
Imperial	157,590,587	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	599,281	12,113,295	5,621,878
Barclays (Canada)	18,764,230	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	500	952,036	352,720
Total	3,346,516,419	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	10,944,307	237,040,897	114,078,785

▲Of this amount $46,940,095 represents deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian, carried under demand and savings deposits in Canada prior to Aug., 1935. *And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin Held in Canada $	Gold and Subsidiary Coin Held Elsewhere $	Notes of Bank of Canada $	Deposits with Bank of Canada $	Notes of Other Banks $	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canada $	Cheques on other banks $	Balances due from other banks in Canada $	Due by banks in U.K. $	Due by banks elsewhere $	Govt. sec. short term $	Govt. sec. long term $	Canadian municipal securities $	Public sec. other than Can. $
Montreal*	972,602	148,188	13,428,560	59,784,321	1,760,445	538,887	37,149,515	....	2,127,249	18,148,857	144,613,055	221,624,120	36,731,073	11,742,632
Nova Scotia	335,679	1,367,401	3,155,244	19,160,538	444,413	3,532,968	11,025,725	....	324,890	12,073,797	22,310,039	60,299,674	12,612,292	1,733,288
Toronto	217,336	....	2,011,273	9,844,506	286,075	70,876	7,270,546	....	566,431	1,829,605	18,258,463	39,506,078	7,559,106	1,559,799
Provinciale	209,917	....	1,059,452	2,525,884	281,550	62,335	3,082,060	752,307	26,452	110,537	6,020,890	8,535,669	10,424,288	....
Commerce†	827,922	184,581	6,365,963	39,561,748	849,600	1,149,345	22,906,770	1,415	1,532,018	18,103,974	93,194,501	124,450,106	9,421,600	28,096,952
Royal‡	1,279,224	2,881,020	7,576,945	35,796,430	1,346,606	16,966,608	31,381,514	2,964	14,452,207	34,082,497	123,280,782	143,570,679	10,445,440	21,650,715
Dominion	252,346	544	2,383,119	9,587,931	428,355	122,584	8,171,588	....	182,752	1,023,414	11,704,788	35,373,236	5,433,043	....
Nationale§	517,971	970	3,266,496	5,753,810	440,390	92,729	6,782,586	398,304	49,525	1,421,038	5,853,931	20,447,575	18,205,685	217,597
Imperial	315,406	....	4,076,762	7,065,116	464,620	104,634	7,703,971	617,965	343,539	1,647,803	12,276,495	38,619,347	4,386,532	....
Barclays (Can.)	2,115	....	94,245	755,369	7,175	14,093	733,165	2,660,424	2,593,457	1,467,644	2,196,223	4,578,589	17,099	190,000
Total	4,930,518	4,582,704	43,418,059	189,835,653	6,309,229	22,655,059	137,057,440	4,433,479	22,599,920	89,960,346	439,718,116	697,005,073	115,246,264	65,190,983

NAME OF BANK	Other bonds and stocks $	Call loans in Canada $	Call loans elsewhere $	Current loans in Canada $	Current loans elsewhere $	Loans to provincial governments $	Loans to municipalities $	Non-Current loans $	Real estate other than Bank premises $	Mortgage on real estate $	Bank Premises $	Deposit for note circulation $	Other assets $	Total assets $
Montreal*	34,684,614	10,527,320	29,009,199	139,818,990	12,192,576	732,550	35,198,437	2,518,595	643,917	569,791	14,000,000	1,737,019	2,037,877	843,366,105
Nova Scotia	13,030,044	11,809,212	2,745,319	82,482,278	15,197,113	607,610	6,287,465	639,146	....	104,181	6,603,988	592,573	2,747,183	298,532,567
Toronto	3,706,389	5,463,216	....	36,829,417	....	....	5,693,220	173,643	....	42,534	3,539,454	354,586	....	147,195,197
Provinciale	2,550,346	4,402,986	....	11,886,269	....	47,051	914,953	79,144	672,892	348,147	2,102,999	189,240	120,703	57,375,237
Commerce†	19,730,007	26,965,427	18,023,359	145,747,145	18,501,569	7,133,137	23,823,769	1,753,983	2,660,581	1,809,255	14,890,323	1,325,000	3,974,138	657,846,798
Royal‡	36,733,051	27,629,925	15,750,049	176,860,421	112,361,008	2,381,791	13,434,694	5,611,247	2,851,422	737,554	15,404,492	1,673,807	4,020,800	880,834,997
Dominion	3,491,046	9,944,215	4,850,791	43,782,872	404,494	....	833,110	314,395	100,998	36,349	5,739,546	350,200	235,611	148,477,343
Nationale§	9,859,350	9,205,666	106,129	40,353,151	34,996	281,760	14,730,289	322,761	1,517,606	308,176	5,863,031	408,679	239,711	147,402,533
Imperial	114,122	9,329,909	....	49,309,533	....	5,857,029	7,615,764	371,314	218,122	272,184	6,009,028	494,078	92,429	158,706,907
Barclays (Can.)	....	849,000	....	1,950,321	....	....	....	11,146	....	....	450,000	17,196	....	18,771,378
Total	124,799,059	116,126,876	70,484,846	728,290,407	158,681,756	17,040,928	107,532,972	11,793,125	8,674,538	4,238,171	74,602,851	7,137,377	13,468,461	3,358,508,958

*The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above statement.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

‡The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of the Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to the Royal Bank return.

§The assets and liabilities of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, France, same being considered a branch operating as a subsidiary of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, are included in above return.—Footnote to Banque Canadienne Nationale return.

▲Total assets include $72,765,631 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

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THE WAY OUT . . .

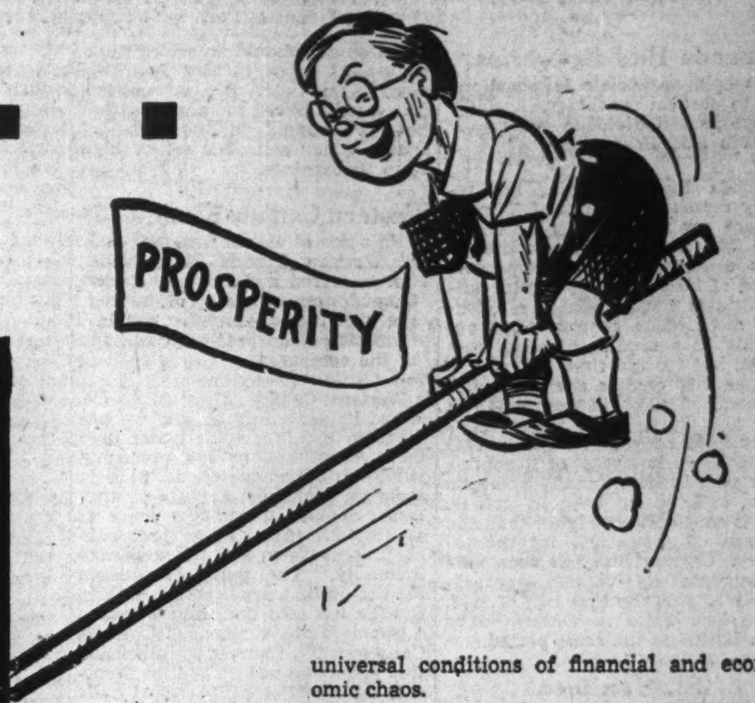
by Sir George Paish

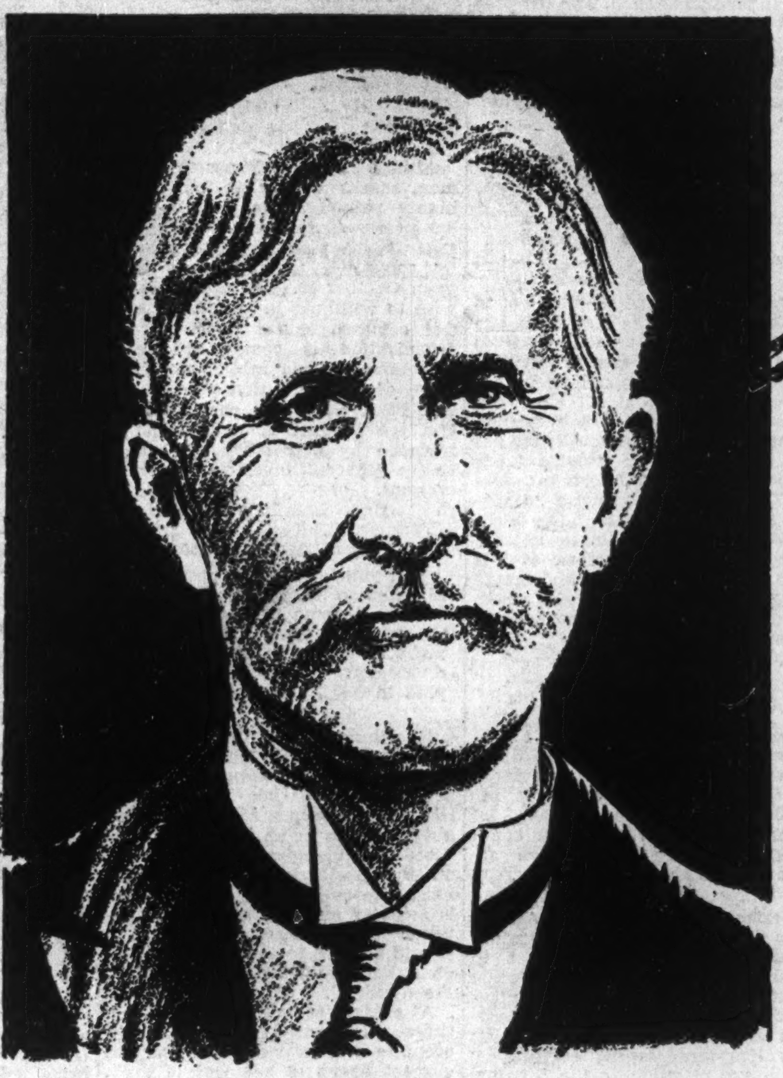
World Famous Economist Warns Against World Disaster — Points Way Out of Chaos

Sir George Paish achieved world renown when in 1928 he forecast the complete collapse of world prosperity and the most severe financial and trade crisis in history.

Now the internationally famous British economist has surveyed the world picture again and under the title of "The Way Out," he has written a challenging discussion of world problems and the manner in which they can be remedied. Later to be published in book form, this material will appear first and exclusively in The Financial Post, which has purchased the rights of reproduction. The first of a series of five articles is published herewith.

Sir George is a former editor of the Statist and economic adviser to the British treasury. Sir George has, in recent years, devoted his time to special official and unofficial missions for the British Government and to writing and lecturing.




Sir George Paish

DEPRESSION

THE world situation is one of unprecedented danger. The indications of this danger are unmistakable.

The decision of Great Britain to spend such vast sums upon armaments could have been taken only in a situation of the utmost gravity. The action of Germany in again resorting to conscription, reoccupying the Rhineland, and in fortifying the Rhine, after her disastrous experiences of war in these days, could be due only to the dangerous position of the German people at the present time, and to their still more dangerous outlook. Italy could not have broken her sacred agreements under the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact by attacking Abyssinia, and Mussolini could not be bidding for the leadership of the Mohammedans, and so challenging the world in general and Great Britain and France in particular, were it not that the position of Italy is already extremely critical, and is becoming more and more critical from day to day.

Blind to Consequences

The Spanish civil war could not have broken out, and could not have caused the German and Italian Governments to support a body of rebellious officers with German and Italian troops, munitions, guns, tanks, and airplanes unless the danger with which Germany and Italy were confronted had made their governments reckless and blind to the consequences to themselves of their suicidal action. Nor could Japan in the Far East disregard, as she is disregarding, her solemn obligations under all the treaties she has signed by invading not only Manchuria but China proper, were it not that her position and her outlook are causing her rulers so much anxiety that by their deeds they desire to inform the world in general and China, Russia, the United States and Great Britain in particular, that "necessity knows no law."

Nor are the signs of great danger merely political. The economic indications to those that understand are equally disturbing. Why has a country, as rich as the United States, needed to spend such vast sums of borrowed money as the American Government has spent in recent years in order to give employment and buying power to the American people? Why has the German Government borrowed on the scale it has borrowed in the past year in order to give employment and buying power to the German people? And the same question may be asked as to the borrowings of the governments of many other nations for the purpose of artificially creating employment and giving buying power to their peoples? Why is it that even the British Government has needed to foster a great building boom to create employment and to give buying power to the British people?

Dangerous Situation Arising

The answer to all these questions is that the economic situation is so dangerous, and the outlook so uncertain, that these measures were imperative in order to prevent a complete breakdown of trade and of credit in every country of the world, which if it occurred would cause such privation that political upheavals would become inevitable. Economic conditions throughout the world are in fact becoming what the great financial experts who drafted the agenda for the World Economic Conference of 1933 so clearly foresaw. They stated in their report that unless the world's economic policies were changed, the international financial system would be shaken to its foundation, and the standard of life would be so greatly reduced that the present social order could not be maintained. The world's economic policies were not and have not been changed, and the dangerous situation they foresaw is rapidly arising.

Every nation in the world is in fact pursuing a policy which if continued will amount to political and economic suicide.

In the first place, that policy is already creating in many countries such difficulties and privations as to threaten to throw those nations into revolution, and unless changed, that policy must sooner or later bring very great distress to all countries and bring revolutionary conditions even to the richest countries.

Menace of Another War

In the second place, it is becoming increasingly evident that if nations continue to be impoverished in the way that many nations are today being reduced to poverty, the repercussions will be not only internal, but external as well, and that war will be the inevitable consequence, a war so disastrous that the entire world will be reduced to chaos and ruin.

This is no overdrawn picture. It is a true description of the situation as it exists today. Indeed, everyone with knowledge and understanding of the situation recognizes its truth.

The question that will be asked of me is not "Is this a true statement of the situation as it exists today?" but "How can this dangerous situation be rectified and this disastrous outlook changed?"

Let me state at once that I should not place this grave situation before you, did I not realize that it can be changed if everyone can be caused to realize its gravity and so be prepared to act with understanding and common sense. The present danger has arisen in the main because everyone is working in a separate compartment and does not understand or appreciate the relationship of his own activities to the common activities of his fellow men. This applies to nations as well as to individuals. Each person imagines that he has merely to consider his own narrow interest and all will be well; and does not realize that unless his interest is in line with the common interest, sooner or later disaster is inevitable.

Neighbors' Welfare Essential

How many of us recognize the truth of that very wise statement made collectively by the world's greatest men of business before the breakdown in 1929, in their effort to prevent that breakdown? They said, "Your neighbors are your customers and their welfare is essential to your own well-being."

What a different world it would be today if as individuals we realized that the prosperity of our neighbors was essential to our own prosperity, and that to enjoy great prosperity, each one needs not only to cause no injury to his neighbors, but to do all that lies within his power to promote the general welfare. What an amazingly prosperous world there would be if we all helped each other to be prosperous, realizing that our own prosperity would follow as inevitably as day follows night, if we sought our own welfare by promoting the common welfare instead of seeking our own self-interest at the expense of others.

This is true of nations as of individuals. Every nation is today seeking to preserve what it regards as its own interests without considering the interests of others, and consequently the entire world is on the road that leads to distress without parallel in the history of mankind. The first thing to be done therefore is to recognize that each one of us in these days is part of a great family, and that in so far as we can make the entire family prosperous we promote our own prosperity. What an amazing change will take place both in the immediate situation and in the outlook of the peoples of every nationality for all time, when this great change of thought and of outlook takes place!

Growth of Last Century

Until the war the principle of interdependence was recognized in far greater measure than it is realized today. It inspired the policy of many nations and in particular of the British people; and under the leadership of Great Britain acting upon this principle, the world made greater progress in a single century than it had previously made in its entire history. Acting upon this great principle, Great Britain gave the world an immense free market in which to sell its products, it supplied the world with vast sums of capital to open it up to settlement and to increase its productive power, and as world banker, it provided the entire world with a large part of the credit it needed to produce and to distribute day-by-day its rapidly increasing productions. Consequently, in less than a century the world's income increased five times and its international trade no less than 12 times.

Who can calculate how great would be the expansion of trade and of income if the nations would profit by Great Britain's experience, would open all countries freely to trade, and would reopen the great capital markets to the world's requirements of capital and of credit? I am myself convinced that both national and international trade would double and treble in a very short time. Not only would the world's present distress completely disappear, but unprecedented prosperity would take its place.

And how profound would be the change in international relations under a policy that did not push the nations into unparalleled distress but brought them into unprecedented prosperity? Nations do not make war upon friends, but upon enemies. And the new policy would mean that by helping each other out of mutual distress, the nations would cease to be enemies and would become friends.

Could Stop Drift to Chaos

Thus the present drift to privation, starvation, revolution, war, and chaos would be completely stopped; and the nations would move forward to a higher standard of well-being, and not only to peaceful relations both internal and external, but to happy, friendly co-operative relations between the citizens of each country and of all countries.

Providence endowed the world with riches in such abundance that it is possible for every man, woman, and child in all countries to enjoy life from the cradle to the grave in comfort and happiness. The progress of invention has now made it possible for this vast natural wealth to be produced and placed at the disposal of the people of every nation.

Until the early decades of last century, in spite of the vast natural wealth which the world contained, each nation, indeed each district, was compelled to be practically self-contained. The transport facilities then available did not permit any great quantity of goods to be moved even between districts in the same country; and the few sailing ships then on the seas carried only a very small amount of produce between the countries. Today, invention has practically annihilated distance and removed the physical obstacles which kept production and trade so limited a century ago. Small sailing ships have been replaced by great steamers, while railroads span not only countries but continents in all parts of the world, thus enabling immense amounts of produce and vast numbers of people to be carried great distances expeditiously and at low cost, and so making it possible to trade and to travel with great freedom.

All Citizens of World

Further, the introduction of the motor car, the motor lorry, the airplane and the airship have further improved transport facilities, that not only goods and passengers can be carried cheaply, but can be carried round the world as rapidly as they could be carried across a single country only a relatively short time ago. Then when one thinks of the telephone, the telegraph, the cable and, last but by no means least, the radio, one realizes that one is no longer living merely in a district or even in a country, but in a world; so that one is not only concerned with, but is directly interested in all that is taking place in all countries; and that one is greatly interested in the economic and political conditions of not merely one's own country, but of all nations in all parts of the world. In fact today each one, whether he recognizes it or not, is not only a citizen of a town and of a country, but of a world for which he is in some measure responsible.

I would earnestly appeal to the people of every country to reverse the present drift to chaos, to prevent the war that is now threatened, and to change the relations of the nations from hostility to co-operation, from enmity to friendship, and so more fully to complete that modern world of interdependent, progressive and prosperous nations which has so rapidly grown since science made it possible and advantageous for nations to co-operate, and since farsighted statesmen, businessmen and peoples realized the kind of world that science had rendered feasible.

Crisis Remedies Unsatisfactory

In every country special measures have had to be taken to distribute buying power to the people and to maintain national income and national solvency.

But it is evident that government credit in many countries is now nearly at the limit of its expansion and one is compelled to ask what next?

The one expedient of a temporary nature that for a time may keep the world machine running is a policy of currency inflation, a policy which if resorted to under an overwhelming pressure of circumstances, will completely wreck the machine and so create universal conditions of financial and economic chaos.

Clearly the statesmen who caused the Great War of 1914 were unacquainted with the modern world and did not realize the disastrous consequences that must ensue from such a catastrophe in these days when the nations are so dependent upon each other not only for their prosperity but for their means of existence. It is also evident that the responsible statesmen of the great nations since the war have been equally ignorant of modern world conditions. The pre-war statesmen planned or failed to prevent an explosion that would devastate Europe. The post-war statesmen have pursued policies that threaten to devastate the entire world.

This drift of the nations to political, economic and financial chaos must be stopped, the situation faced and real and permanent remedies applied. In other words, the world machine of production, distribution and consumption must be effectively restored so that it can again function freely and in a normal manner to the advantage and benefit of all nations without any exception whatsoever.

How can this be done? This is the question to which not only the statesmen, but the peoples of all countries must assiduously apply their minds and supply the answer. No one country alone can solve the problems. It is a world problem and must be solved by the wisdom of the peoples of every country.

Force Is No Remedy

The very first thing that must be understood is that the problems cannot be solved by force. They must be solved by understanding, reason, goodwill and co-operation. Even to threaten to use force is to render the position both of the country making the threat and of all other countries still more dangerous, politically as well as economically and financially.

What today is the position of the one country whose philosophy above all others has been and still is force? That country, Germany, through its own policy of force has been reduced to privation and its outlook is so grave that its people are not even allowed to know how grave it is.

What is the position of another country, Italy, which has thrown over its great tradition and has resorted to force in its effort people in the present difficult situation? Its to solve the problem of maintaining its problems have not been solved by its warlike actions and the warlike utterances of its statesmen; indeed they have been intensified and the danger to which its people were and are exposed has been rendered greater still.

The Conservative Leadership

Former Premier Ready for Battle on New Political Issues Rising in Canada

Reasons Behind Bennett's Decision to Continue as Leader of Party

By NORMAN M. MACLEOD

OTTAWA.—The shape of things to come—political at least—is seen more clearly by Parliament Hill since the week-end decision of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett to retain the leadership of the Federal Liberal-Conservative Party.

It is understood that Mr. Bennett's final settlement of the course which he proposes to follow is absolute and that there is to be no further talk of his retirement to private life.

Two-fold Significance

The significance which Federal circles ascribe to the Conservative chieftain's decision is two-fold:

In the first place, as long as Mr. Bennett is a member of the House of Commons, a government which has a decidedly top-heavy majority from the standpoint of the national interest, is assured of a check. And Mr. Bennett, furthermore, is a check to whom the present Government is inclined to listen with respect.

In the second place, the continuance, in the main, of the two-party system in Canada is looked upon as assured. Had Mr. Bennett resigned, it would not have surprised federal observers if the Conservative Party had lapsed into the throes of disintegration, due to the dearth of leadership material.

Reliable caucus sources indicate that three main reasons influenced the Conservative chieftain in his decision to remain in public life. The first was his broad desire to serve his country in a field to which he is exceptionally suited by training, by interest, and by experience. The second was his unwillingness to abandon the party to a leadership dilemma which might well cause its disorganization. And the third was his belief that political issues are arising in Canada of so important a character that, even if he were to retire from the stage of active politics, he would still be impelled to return and participate in their discussion.

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett

Coming Issues

What are the issues, present and prospective, in regard to which Mr. Bennett, even if he retired, would find it impossible to be silent. Members of the party who were present at the week-end gathering indicated three main ones, namely:

(1) The growing threat of Fascism in Canada.

(2) The administration of relief.

(3) The alleged abdication by the Dominion of its constitutional authority in favor of political expediency, with the consequent danger of separatism and of the break-up of the bonds of Confederation.

The evidence of the first issue lies, as Federal Conservatives expressed it, in the attempt of certain wealthy men to control the metropolitan English-speaking press of eastern Canada.

The second issue represents the Conservative view of the Federal Government's relief policy generally, which is alleged to be fundamentally the expenditure of public moneys for the creation of a Liberal political machine. Particularly is this charge made of the policy of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, in the drought areas.

The third and final issue arises out of the growing boldness of the provinces—notably Alberta—in passing legislation directly invading the federal jurisdiction without any opposition. Inferentially, the Conservative chieftain would seem to be in favor of the exercise of the federal power of disallowance in the interests of maintaining Dominion autonomy—on the grounds that the alternative to Dominion autonomy is provincial separatism and the ultimate dissolution of Confederation.

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Canada Bud Breweries

I would appreciate information as to recent earnings, capital structure and dividend record of Canada Bud Breweries.

Canada Bud Breweries has recently reported earnings of 42 cents a share for the six months ended June 30. This compares with 32 cents a share in the comparable period of 1936. The only capital outstanding is 150,000 shares of common stock. The company has not established a regular dividend rate as yet, but for the first half of this year paid 40 cents a share. Similar payments of 40 cents were made in Dec. and July, 1936. Actual payments have ranged from $1 in 1931 and 1932 to a low point of 15 cents a share paid in 1934. Canada Bud sells about 85% of its beer in bottles. This is considerably higher than the average of about 50% for the industry. Canada Bud has been able to increase its volume approximately 30% in the first half of 1937, while beer sales in Ontario have risen 12.30% in the same period.

St. Boniface

Can you tell me if any move is being made to refinance the municipality of St. Boniface?

A tentative plan for refinancing St. Boniface has been completed by representatives of bondholders and submitted to the Public Utility Board of Manitoba. After consideration by the Board, it will be presented to creditors, including bondholders, and the municipality, for consideration. No definite date can yet be set for completion of this process, but it is possible that bondholders may be advised some time in September as to the plan which will be presented. In the meantime, no details of proposals are available. St. Boniface is the largest of municipalities surrounding Winnipeg which have been in default for some time. The most recent summary of debenture debt of St. Boniface shows approximately $4 millions outstanding. Sinking fund of $2.5 millions at the end of 1936 had a surplus of $322,201. Prospects of the wheat crop in the Province of Manitoba this year should assist these municipalities in regaining financial responsibility.

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine

Can you give me any information as to progress being made by Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.?

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., has had a substantial increase in sales this year. It is therefore anticipated that the company will show improved earnings on the common. The company earned nine cents a share in 1936, after four years of deficit. The company has improved its position by restoring sinking fund which had run as much as three years in default. Defaults of sinking fund have not been completely remedied, however, and until that is accomplished, there is no prospect of dividends on the common. The company depends for its volume largely upon residential construction and should therefore stand to benefit from further improvement in this field. Prospects of improvement have to some extent been discounted in the price of shares which sell at a rather high ratio to earnings.

Western Canada Flour Mills

In view of the decline in price of Western Canada Flour Mills Co. preferred and common stocks I have been thinking of buying the stock. Can you give me information as to present condition of the company?

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. closed its year July 31, and we understand earnings were better than those of $38,401 in the preceding year, which amounted to $1.59 a share on preferred. Arrears of dividends amount to $23.58 a share as at July 31, 1937. As to prospects, at present they are not regarded favorably. The particular reason for this is that small wheat crop in Canada has sent Canadian wheat to a premium above wheat at Chicago. Consequently, there is apprehension that American millers will be favorably situated to capture export trade on which the Canadian companies depend for their volume. Of course, this market situation might change and alter the outlook, but the smallness of the Canadian crop in comparison with the American harvest makes it seem improbable. The company's working capital position does not suggest early resumption of dividends, but there are no securities senior to the preferred.

Brandram-Henderson

Can you give me current market quotations on the 6% bonds, due 1956, for Brandram-Henderson Ltd. and other information as to the company?

Because of the few transactions taking place in Brandram-Henderson Ltd. 6% bonds, this issue is not regularly quoted in The Financial Post. At present the bonds are offered at around 68 with stock or 58 without stock, with no bids available. The company was reorganized in 1936. By this reorganization, $121,800 of first mortgage bonds were paid at maturity on Oct. 1, 1936. The 6% consolidated mortgage bonds, due in 1939, were exchanged for the same amount of new income bonds and 7½ new common shares for each $500 bond. Accrued interest of $473,250 was cancelled. In 1936 a balance of $8,638 was available for bond interest and was transferred to reserve for income bond interest. A payment of 1% was made on the income bonds on June 1, 1937.

Hightower Oil & Refining

Can you give me any information about Hightower Oil & Refining Co.?

Hightower Oil & Refining Co. has outstanding shares of preferred of $10 each on which 6% dividends have been maintained, on the no par value common dividends halted in Sept., 1936. The company was formed to take over oil royalty interests formerly held in trust for owners of "Bonded Trust Certificates." The result is that the royalties are now under control of Hightower, which has not yet issued a financial statement or income account. We understand that a statement may be forthcoming soon. Since the assets to a large extent consist of royalties on American oil producing properties, it is difficult for the average investor to appraise the real merit of such an investment. The value of royalties cannot always be appraised even by those who are familiar with the geology of the particular oil producing field. The investor must remember that such royalties are obtained from depletion of the oil properties. Consequently, dividends from such sources often represent partly a return of capital.

Alberta Bonds

I hold a province of Alberta 4½% bond and have been wondering whether or not I should sell and reinvest in higher-grade bonds.

The problem of whether or not to sell Alberta bonds is a difficult one which each investor will have to solve for himself. What is likely to happen so far as bondholders are concerned, is not at all clear. In spite of saving from 50% reduction in interest on its bonds, Alberta has still been unable to provide funds for debt maturities. Efforts to establish "social credit" promise no success. By selling at present, the bondholder would only obtain slightly over 50% of his principal. If this were to be reinvested in high-grade Government bonds, it would mean an immediate loss, with no hope of recovery.

Western Savings

I would appreciate your comments on a suggestion that I use approximately $500 in cash which is available to pay up a savings certificate which I took out in 1933 with Western Savings & Loan Assoc. I have also been considering buying a Dominion of Canada bond with this money.

Western Savings & Loan Association is a responsible organization whose operations are subject to supervision of the Manitoba Public Utility Board. The company's powers are limited by Act of the Manitoba Legislature. The association sells long-term saving certificates, which are of value to the investor who maintains his payments. If payments are discontinued, however, there is a loss because in the early years of the contract the cash surrender value is less than the actual amount deposited. It is only by maintaining payments throughout the whole period that the investor reaps the benefit.

The association's balance sheet showed adequate security for the cash surrender claim of certificate holders. Provided the association continues to follow its past investment policies, it appears likely that you will receive the full amount of your certificate at the termination of the savings period.

With regard to your suggestion that the $500 cash be used to buy a Dominion of Canada bond, you would be buying a bond that would be readily marketable, an important consideration in case of emergency. If your income is sufficient to maintain the regular payments called for on your savings certificate without this money, it might be a wise move. Yield on Dominion bonds at present, however, will only be around 3¼% at most.

Wellington Building

Have you any information as to when the next interest payment on Wellington Building bonds will be made?

Enquiry from the London and Western Trust Co. reveals that they are planning to pay another interest coupon on Wellington Building bonds in September. Net income of Wellington Building was $12,044 in 1936 and at the end of the year there was a surplus available for distribution to bondholders of approximately $31,239. Interest due July 5, 1933, and later is in arrears.

Abitibi Common

With a view to capital appreciation, I am thinking of buying Abitibi common shares after the reorganization has been completed. Do you think it wise to wait?

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. common shares appear to be rather highly valued in relation, say, to the preferred shares under the reorganization plan of the bondholders' committee, which is to be voted upon October 15. You are probably wise to withhold judgment on Abitibi common shares until the reorganization is completed which may take a considerable time. Outcome of reorganization proceedings will be a change in capitalization, and the present common will be replaced by new stock subject to vastly different investment considerations.

MacKinnon Steel

Can you tell me the position of MacKinnon Steel Corp.? I am owner of some of the preferred shares. Can you give me any news of prospects of renewal of dividends? The last dividend was paid in Feb., 1933.

MacKinnon Steel Corp., for the year ended July 31, 1937, is expected to show improvement over the previous year, when there was a loss amounting to $2,563. There does not appear to be an immediate prospect of a resumption of dividends on the preferred. On the other hand, the outlook for the company is brighter and if construction continues to increase, the company should be able to establish earnings on a basis to warrant payment of the dividend.

At present arrears total $32.37½ a share. Financially the company occupies a satisfactory position, net current assets at the end of July, 1936, amounting to $217,844 as against current liabilities of only $9,627. The report indicates that there has been a moderate but steady improvement in working capital position since 1933.

Canadian Car or Algoma

I am contemplating disposal of my Algoma Steel common stock and buying Canadian Car & Foundry common with the idea of improving the chance of capital appreciation. I would appreciate your comments.

Algoma Steel showed earnings in the year ended April 30, 1937, equivalent to 20 cents a share on new common, compared with earnings of $1.07 in preceding year. With new money and equipment that have been put into the company, there appear to be prospects of better things over the next few years. However, Algoma Steel is to a considerable extent a type of industry in which there are periods of feast and famine, and while there may be several prosperous years ahead it is hard to say what the long run developments will be.

In considering purchase of Canadian Car & Foundry common stock, you should remember that this company is also one that has periods of famine; and it is hard to say how long the company's present active business will continue. There will be arrears of dividends of $7 a share on the preferred stock, or approximately $2 millions by next Sept. 30. Even though earnings will probably show substantial improvement for the year ending Sept. 30, 1937, the common stock remains some distance from dividends.

Canadian Car common has some similarity to Algoma Steel common in that they sell around the same price, and both appear to be some distance from dividends. It is to a large extent guesswork as to whether the exchange would prove satisfactory in long run.

English Electric

I hold both class A and B shares of English Electric Co. of Canada. After foregoing dividends on the old preferred, there has now been a long period without dividends on the present stock. Do you think there is a prospect of improvement that would warrant holding the stock?

English Electric has had substantially improved earnings this year, and is resuming dividends, which, we understand, will be continued quarterly on class A shares. As a supplier of heavy equipment, company is subject to periods of famine, but is now running into high activity because of improved demand for electrical equipment as power loads are growing on a wide scale. The period of activity may last for some time, and with high volume of business on the company's books there is probability that full non-cumulative rate of $3 a share may be attained on class A. There is no early prospect of dividends on class B shares, but your investment appears likely to be more satisfactory from income standpoint over next two or three years.

The Abitibi Plan I.

Why $14 Millions?

New Senior Mortgage Should Pay For Itself if Estimates Are Correct; Bondholders' Committee Relieves it Will Aid All Securities

This is the first in a series of discussions of the plan for reorganization of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. that will be voted upon Oct. 15.

While several plans have been brought forward for reorganization of Abitibi Power & Paper Co., the only one that is definitely scheduled to come before investors for a vote is the plan of the bondholders' committee, loosely named "the Ripley plan" after the chairman of the committee.

In order to avoid confusion in considering Abitibi and its securities, the investor may concentrate his attention on the bondholders' plan. It is to be voted upon, by bondholders only, next Oct. 15.

The feature of the bondholders' committee's plan that appears to have caused most discussion and criticism is the provision of $14 millions of new money by issuing 4½% 15-year first mortgage bonds senior to all existing securities. Why, ask many investors, should such a large new debt be placed ahead of the present bonds? Such an important question deserves serious consideration.

Basic Considerations

Clearly, when the bondholders' committee makes a proposal to place a substantial first mortgage ahead of the bonds that it represents there should be good reasons for doing so. The considerations leading to the decision to seek $14 millions of new money are chiefly these:

1. Estimate by G. T. Clarkson, receiver, that $5.3 millions of additional working capital is required to finance increased production, plus at least $815,000 to pay unsecured creditors.

2. Estimate by T. E. Silver, manager of Abitibi mills, that $8.3 millions is required to be spent over five years for plant improvements, to increase annual newsprint capacity by 93,310 tons and save $732,000 annually on output at 92% of the increased capacity.

The total of those estimates is $14.4 millions.

J. P. Ripley, chairman of the bondholders' committee, comments that provision of $14 millions should redound to the benefit of security holders through greater capacity of the reorganized company to pay interest and dividends.

Considered Cheap Method

The committee, says Mr. Ripley, believes the cheapest way to raise the new money is by sale of new first mortgage bonds. A term bond with graduated sinking fund is provided.

The sinking fund is considered preferable to serial payment bonds because the whole enterprise would not be thrown into receivership if there were to be a default of installments, and because it allows the company to pay off bonds more rapidly than required if justified by earnings. In this connection, it is notable that half of the sinking funds for other proposed bond issues may be invested in the first mortgage issue, thus allowing rapid reductions when earnings are good.

Provided Mr. Clarkson's and Mr. Silver's estimates of new money requirements are reasonably accurate, the new first mortgage should pay for itself. It should save interest on bank loans which might otherwise be necessary. And the capital expenditures should more than earn their cost.

Why Not Earn It?

The question that remains is: Why not leave the company to earn the necessary capital now that it is becoming more profitable?

An important consideration for bondholders on this point is that there is little doubt that they will have to accept some sort of "income" securities in exchange for part of their present mortgage. If earnings are used for capital expenditures, it would mean withholding of interest or dividend payments from the present bondholders, perhaps even that bondholders would be largely paying for the rehabilitation of the company for the benefit of shareholders.

In brief, the bondholders' committee believes that the $14 millions will pay for itself in economies and that the assurance of solvency should strengthen the market value of all Abitibi securities and open the way for payments to investors at an earlier date than would otherwise be possible.

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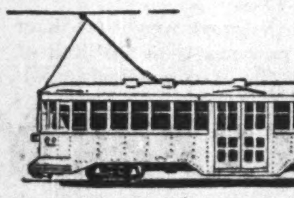

Are the Brewers sincere?

Overheard in a street car

1st Passenger: Do you think the brewers are sincere in this propaganda for temperance?

2nd Passenger: I don't see why not. Look at the facts. The professional prohibitionists claim to represent temperance in this province. For them it is just as wicked to drink a glass of beer as to make a beast of oneself. The brewers want to point out that true temperance consists in being able to distinguish between the two.

1st Passenger: Just the same, the brewers are not in business for their health!

2nd Passenger: Oh, granted! Neither are the butchers, the bakers, the candy makers, the tobacconists!

1st Passenger: But surely there is a difference. Beer—if it is taken in excess—is not so good.

2nd Passenger: And that is true of all the other trades I mentioned . . . as Health Commissioner Lt. Colonel Francis E. Fronzak testified before a United States Senate committee, more people die from *over eating* than from over drinking!

1st Passenger: And you believe that the brewers are sincerely opposed to drunkenness.

2nd Passenger: Absolutely! Aren't they urging the temperance people to get back to their real jobs of temperance *education?* The *real* temperance job is to show people—and especially young people—that it is not drink itself that is wicked, but the way drink is *used!*

1st Passenger: In other words, the problem is the drinker, not the drink, eh?

● *This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.*

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published?
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Construction

Ontario Drops Venture In Low Cost Dwellings

"Test Tube" Houses in Toronto Suburban Areas Fail to Attract Buyers at Cost Prices—Built With Relief Funds

Proponents of state financed housing schemes for Canada received a severe setback in the now admitted failure of the Ontario Government's year-old experiment involving a miniature housing relief programme in municipalities adjacent to Toronto.

Houses built a year ago under the plan to ease unemployment and relieve local housing shortages, are being sold today at less than the cost of building them.

Never regarded with enthusiasm in building circles, about a dozen houses of advanced architectural design were erected with provincial funds in townships and villages bordering Toronto. Intended as "model homes," the standards set by the Government were regarded by some observers as out of line with the intended low cost. Private building interests were sceptical of the practical economy of the programme which, had it proved successful, was to be followed by erection of hundreds of similar homes to be built with provincial and municipal funds out of relief appropriations. Theoretically the plan offered a solution to housing shortages in the municipalities and provided relief workers with employment.

One municipality—North York—could find no one to build "model homes" at the price set by the Government, and of all the municipalities involved it is free from the embarrassing ownership of houses which stand in York Township, East York, Scarboro and Long Branch. In each, three homes were completed last spring, but only one house has been sold. It cost $4,300 to build and was sold last week for $3,800, the local municipality taking the loss.

Dubious of Benefits

When the scheme was originated the municipalities themselves were not altogether agreeable to it. East York Township protested but the plan was pushed. The Government was to supervise erection of three houses costing $6,706 in all, the municipality using lands seized for taxes as building sites. Labor was supplied from the relief rolls and cost of materials met by a special levy in the relief appropriation, augmented by Government relief grants.

York Township, where a housing plan originated in 1922 left the municipality with several houses on its hands and others in arrears of taxes, was also dubious. Three houses costing $9,500 were built in that municipality. Today, York Township has two houses unsold from last year's experiment. Other municipalities have sold none and are attempting to dispose of their unwanted "model homes" by tender, at cost or in some cases less than cost.

Plan Abandoned

Unwilling "test tube" for the Government's experiment, York Township was the first to act in self defense. Refusal to participate might have meant withdrawal of provincial relief grants but the municipality approached Premier Hepburn after the resignation of Hon. David Croll, provincial minister of welfare, and secured his consent to abandon the relief-housing plan.

A vote, not however unanimous, terminated the experiment in York Township, but meanwhile a special levy of $104,000 had been made by the municipality for housing and it will now be returned to taxpayers of the township in the form of reduced tax next year. Similar levies in adjacent municipalities are being used for public works, to reduce municipal deficits and other purposes.

Today, Ontario Government officials are cool to housing schemes as a relief measure. Private builders in the Toronto area, who would have had to compete with the Government programme had it succeeded, profess, however, to see a healthy reaction in private building enterprise.

Building Revives

And it is a fact that private house construction has increased since the Ontario "test tube" area of the housing experiment failed.

York Township and Forest Hill, another municipality bordering Toronto, are reported among the first seven suburban municipalities in building volume this year. Scarboro, North York and Swansea are also experiencing building revivals.

Subsidy Only Solution

As a cross-section of state financed housing in Canada, the Ontario experience is revealing. In the United States it is admitted by authorities, and the view is shared by Canadian housing experts, that low-cost housing schemes are not likely to succeed unless some form of subsidy is provided from public funds. Private building funds are only available when they can be invested in profitable housing and while it has been found that the average monthly rental which a low-income worker can afford is $15 to $18, the carrying charges on a $2,500 home are between $23 and $24 a month.

The Construction World

D. H. A. Loans

Wider application of the provisions of the Dominion Housing Act is seen in both the growth of loan totals amounting to $1 million in July and the fact that loans to families have declined from an average of $5,067 a year ago to $4,196 last month. To date $9.8 millions have been lent under the D.H.A., of which $7 millions were lent in the 12 months ended July 31, 1937.

The D.H.A. does not solve all problems of low cost housing, particularly in the price groups usually associated with extremely low incomes. The decline in the average loan figures is significant, however, and it is noted that there has been a steady increase in the proportion of loans between $1,700 and $3,000. The inference is clear that with improving conditions, lending institutions are finding it possible to make loans for houses which, a year ago, would have been considered a poor risk. The early criticism of the act, that it failed to benefit families planning homes under $5,000 is therefore no longer applicable and loans as low as $1,700 indicate that the act is now finding general application to nearly all price groups, even if not geographically. Alberta is the only province where no loans have been made. For that there are obvious reasons. Ontario leads all provinces to date with loans of $4.4 millions. Quebec is second with $3.5 millions.

In all, 2,247 Canadian families have been housed in homes of their own since the act came into force.

* * *

Alberta's Roads

Albertans are voicing complaints that after paying between $3 millions and $4 millions annually to the provincial government for many years in gasoline taxation and license fees, Alberta roads are rapidly falling into a state of decay that threatens the lucrative tourist trade of the province. Among others, the Calgary Herald cites the disinclination of tourists to use Alberta roads in bad condition when other areas of Canada and the U.S. offer dustless, paved highways as an inducement for summer tourist traffic.

The fault does not lie with Alberta motorists, according to the Calgary Herald, which attributes the "terrible condition" of Alberta's roads to the fact that the Aberhart Government and others which preceded the present régime, diverted gasoline and license fee revenues to purposes other than road construction.

* * *

Slum Clearance

Frankly recognizing that either federal or provincial assistance is essential to any project of slum clearance and rehabilitation in Toronto, that city's Advisory Housing Committee has presented a plan to rid Toronto of 4,900 uninhabitable dwellings and replace them with low-cost houses. The plan includes provincial or federal financial assistance.

Estimated to cost $6.7 millions, the scheme envisages elimination of 900 slum dwellings and reconstruction in the same areas with four-family homes covering 10 city blocks. Replacements are also included in the plan in the case of some 4,000 obsolete dwellings.

The only stumbling-block is that, based on a monthly rental of $12 it is estimated there would be an annual operating loss of $316,000. Elimination of the 900 slum dwellings would cost $900,000 and acquisition of the 10 city blocks another $1,800,000.

It remains to be seen whether the Ontario Government or federal authorities will take a favorable view of requests from a municipality to participate in a slum clearance project.

LOANS BACKED BY EXPERIENCE

Over a period of 81 years this Bank has acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the business needs and possibilities of Canada. That experience plus necessary Bank Credit, is available to business men of proven ability and experience, who require loans to march along with expanding business conditions.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

BT2237

AIRPLANE SALES OFFICE

—*Photograph courtesy of The Robert Simpson Co.*

Streamlined as a modern 'plane, the office above is located in the Concourse Building, Toronto. It is occupied by General Aircraft Dealers, aircraft sales organization and distributors for British and United States airplane manufacturers. Designed by the special contract department of the Robert Simpson Co., the office is furnished with Chinese wood paper panels on the rounded corners of the room and the baseboard between the floor and the large map of Canada in background. A satinwood veneer desk is banded by solid copper. All furniture is curved in streamline style and unfadable fabrics are used for draperies.

Canadian Building Volume Reaches Peak for 4 Years

Cumulative recovery in the Canadian building industry is continuing in all classifications and contract awards of $21.5 millions in July were still considerably above the total for the corresponding month of 1936, when July awards were $17.8 millions. Contract awards reported by MacLean Building Reports Ltd. last month showed, however, that the seasonal peak has been reached, since they were about $9 millions under the June figure.

Viewed over the longer term, contracts since December now amount to $131.8 millions, the highest for any corresponding period in the last four years. The increase is even more significant when it is noted that heavy expenditures undertaken in connection with federal and other public works are no longer a major factor in the construction situation, having amounted to only $397,300 in July. They were in excess of $1 million in the previous month but even that figure bears no comparison with the huge totals for public works awards of a year or two ago. Engineering projects continue to record the largest volume of individual contract classifications, a reflection of large scale construction in that field arising out of general business recovery, while residential totals are aided by the two major lending schemes available to Canadian home owners.

Comparative figures, based on MacLean Building Reports data, are as follows:

Canadian Building Contract Awards

	July, 1937		June, 1937		July, 1936	
	No.	Value $	No.	Value $	No.	Value $
Apartments	25	384,500	35	797,300	14	324,000
Residences	1,784	4,960,900	2,239	6,179,500	1,682	3,971,900
Total residential	1,809	5,345,400	2,274	6,976,800	1,696	4,295,900
Churches	39	411,400	35	359,400	38	798,400
Public garages	69	682,900	81	306,100	59	293,200
Hospitals	9	431,100	10	596,900	8	174,700
Hotels, clubs	38	295,800	43	186,400	46	333,500
Office bldgs.	50	363,500	42	586,500	21	130,400
Public bldgs.	59	397,300	72	1,020,600	38	390,700
Schools	96	1,051,800	55	831,200	45	577,000
Stores	146	504,600	184	697,900	160	838,100
Theatres	20	388,400	10	205,900	11	158,500
Warehouses	65	1,164,400	72	2,075,600	46	289,300
Total business	591	5,691,200	604	6,868,500	470	3,963,800
Total industrial	93	3,842,700	72	7,479,400	51	568,200
Bridges	36	350,500	23	546,600	50	1,558,200
Dams, wharves	23	908,700	14	251,300	12	103,900
Sewers, wat'mns.	14	141,000	16	124,800	21	169,300
Roads, streets	62	3,466,200	67	5,947,300	119	5,084,300
Genl. engin'rg.	44	1,739,600	63	2,174,900	55	2,124,900
Total engin'rg.	179	6,606,000	183	9,044,900	257	9,040,600
Grand Total	2,672	21,485,300	3,133	30,369,600	2,474	17,868,500

Contracts Awarded

	No.	Val.
7 months, 1937	15,970	$131,861,100
7 months, 1936	11,286	95,577,000
7 months, 1935	11,386	94,143,700
7 months, 1934	9,574	72,107,200

Contemplated New Construction

	No.	Val.
7 months, 1937	20,803	$270,426,600
7 months, 1936	15,197	167,825,700
July, 1937	2,958	31,097,200
June, 1937	3,253	26,153,900

B.C. Gets Work Enlarging Navy

Contracts Let For Two Mine Sweepers Costing $352,000 Each

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Several important contracts in connection with Canada's defense and air transport plans were announced here during the past week.

Two mine sweepers for the Royal Canadian Navy will be built on this coast, to cost about $352,000 each. Burrard Drydock at Vancouver will build one, and Yarrows, Ltd., at Esquimalt the other.

Seventy thousand dollars of federal money has been appropriated for the Vancouver airport at Sea Island, $20,000 being added to the original vote of $50,000. The city has applied for a total grant of $160,000 for the airport, and Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of transport, says that the full amount will be made up over a period of three years.

The work to be undertaken on the airport this year involves installation of increased lighting facilities and extension of hard surfacing on runways from 2,300 to 3,500 feet.

Weather Forecasts Remarkably Accurate

Chief results of recent survey flights in preparation for inauguration of transatlantic air transport service, according to a bulletin issued by Imperial Airways, was the demonstrated ability of weather forecast and communication facilities to enhance the dependability of such flights.

"Remarkable accuracy" was attained, says the bulletin, by forecasts of weather and wind conditions over the course of the flights, both prior to and during flight. They enabled pilots to chart their course and select height levels while in flight in a manner that added materially to the safety factor.

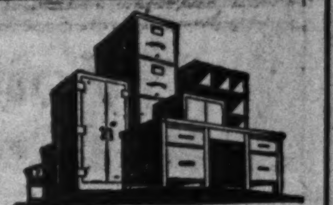
$6.8 Millions Lent by H.I.P.

$4.8 Millions in Cities and Towns of Over 5,000

Of $6.8 millions in Home Improvement Plan loans made in Canada between October and the end of June, $4.8 millions were loans in towns and cities with populations of 5,000 and over.

Loans in June totalled almost $1.2 millions in communities of 5,000 and over, bringing the total for that type of municipality to $4.8 millions against $3.7 millions at the end of May. Cities of 40,000 population and over led all groups with a cumulative total of $2.7 millions to the end of June.

	Loans	Total $
Ontario		
Hamilton	316	85,608
London	261	83,042
Ottawa	313	147,743
Toronto	1,622	578,618
Windsor	239	83,698
Brantford	68	19,660
Fort William	59	26,318
Guelph	67	29,559
Kingston	65	24,624
Kitchener	116	45,678
Oshawa	150	36,762
Peterborough	126	38,509
St. Catharines	108	42,682
Sault Ste. Marie	46	18,147
Belleville	52	18,451
Chatham	52	16,586
Cornwall	39	14,238
Galt	69	19,308
Niagara Falls	83	33,244
North Bay	85	26,680
Owen Sound	36	11,224
Port Arthur	50	17,876
St. Thomas	70	27,941
Sarnia	115	31,701
Stratford	53	12,454
Sudbury	120	73,705
Timmins	123	84,068
Welland	50	16,053
Woodstock	66	25,930
Barrie	31	12,352
Brampton	20	7,461
Brockville	29	14,468
Cobourg	13	4,313
Collingwood	19	8,256
Dundas	17	9,901
Eastview	12	2,333
Fort Erie	25	7,980
Fort Frances	50	16,645
Hawkesbury	3	950
Ingersoll	51	18,548
Kenora	31	10,977
Kirkland Lake	105	69,156
Lindsay	35	14,053
Midland	19	4,339
Mimico	13	3,050
New Toronto	57	19,213
Orillia	23	4,175
Pembroke	26	5,734
Port Colborne	6	2,495
Preston	12	2,310
Renfrew	16	4,644
Simcoe	59	35,990
Smiths Falls	16	6,455
Thorold	14	5,970
Trenton	24	6,851
Waterloo	15	6,230
Whitby	6	2,864
Quebec		
Quebec	141	83,465
Montreal	908	507,701
Verdun	57	22,303
Hull	21	10,801
Outremont	20	16,450
Sherbrooke	75	36,076
Three Rivers	49	26,675
Westmount	41	27,815
Chicoutimi	17	6,995
Granby	19	9,340
Joliette	13	6,015
Lachine	32	18,719
Levis	25	12,725
St. Hyacinthe	40	28,627
St. Jean	65	37,064
Shawinigan Falls	43	18,018
Sorel	16	7,725
Thetford Mines	16	8,335
Valleyfield	10	6,750
Cap de la Madeleine	8	4,575
Drummondville	35	13,283
Grand'Mere	17	12,175
Jonquiere	43	20,738
La Tuque	23	11,425
Longueuil	15	5,947
Lauzon	2	212
Magog	63	22,600
Rimouski	14	8,300
Riviere du Loup	6	1,550
St. Jerome	19	10,029
St. Lambert	45	21,040
St. Laurent	6	6,315
Victoriaville	40	13,633
British Columbia		
Vancouver	740	230,487
Victoria	119	47,112
New Westminster	156	45,488
Kamloops	23	5,600
Nanaimo	27	10,988
Nelson	74	36,308
North Vancouver	32	7,060
Prince Rupert	5	1,625
Trail	100	34,162
Alberta		
Calgary	331	136,829
Edmonton	377	174,286
Lethbridge	37	20,663
Medicine Hat	19	7,430
Manitoba		
Winnipeg	687	256,255
Brandon	36	11,522
St. Boniface	36	22,921
Flin Flon	73	35,160
Portage la Prairie	13	6,413
Transcona	32	8,166
Saskatchewan		
Regina	91	30,332
Saskatoon	68	20,898
Moose Jaw	77	30,466
Prince Albert	56	15,185
Swift Current	20	8,468
Weyburn	8	2,430
Nova Scotia		
Halifax	210	79,083
Glace Bay	127	46,425
Sydney	147	54,852
Amherst	38	10,433
Dartmouth	17	3,398
New Glasgow	45	13,410
New Waterford	219	76,510
North Sydney	44	11,847
Springhill	2	600
Stellarton	13	3,351
Sydney Mines	46	8,027
Truro	53	17,981
Yarmouth	21	4,981
New Brunswick		
Saint John	222	101,044
Moncton	125	48,924
Fredericton	55	16,718
Campbellton	56	14,822
Edmundston	20	7,690
Prince Edward Island		
Charlottetown	94	31,811
Total	12,189	$4,848,548



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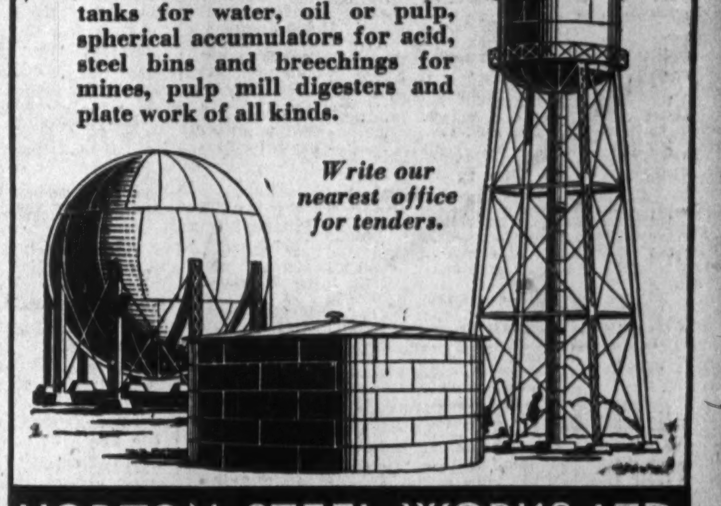

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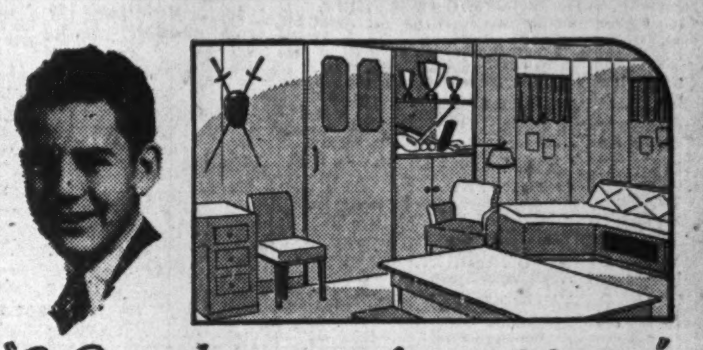

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(SERIES 44—SPORT COUPE WITH OPERA SEATS)

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Illustrated—5-Passenger Sedan with Trunk—Series 44.

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Torque Tube Drive
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M-237

STOCK AND BOND MARKET QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto, Curb

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks. Where no recent transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9

Range 1937 High	Low	Div Rate $	Aug 7 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Aug. 2	Week end. Aug. 9 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
15½	5	.	...	Abitibi	8424	5½	6	5½	5¾
80	41½	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	3775	58	61½	58	61
97	60	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	....	(72 bid — asked)			
79½	41	.	...	Do. cert. dep.	210	55½	61	58½	61
6¾	4	10c	...	Acadia Sugar	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
18½	9	50c	5.5	Acme Glove	250	9½	9	9	9
94	75	6.50	8.7	Do. pref.	....	(75 bid — asked)			
12	8½	60+30c	.	Agnew Surp.	325	11¾	12	11¾	12
110	105	7	6.4	Do. pref.	45	105½	110	108	108
7	3	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	(2½ bid 4 asked)			
43½	15	.	...	Do. pref.	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
135	114	.	...	Aluminum	....	(118 bid — asked)			
130	130	6+7.75ᴬ	.	Do. pref.	....	(130 May 19)			
7	4	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	(3 bid 5 asked)			
31	26	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(30 bid — asked)			
35¾	29¾	15c	...	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	(— bid 35 asked)			
92	84	.	...	Asbestos, c.	272	87	88	86	87½
16	11	80c	5.5	Assoc. Brew.	135	14½	14½	13¾	13¾
111	106	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
6½	6½		...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid 7 asked)			
57	51	1.26	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 46 asked)			
102½	100	5.50	5.5	Ault & Wiborg pf.	....	(— bid 100 asked)			
				B					
60	57	2.25	3.8	Bank of Canada	167	59	60	58½	58½
161	143	8	4.9	Bk. Can. Nat.	28	161	161	161	161
245	219	8	3.6	Bk. Montreal	80	225	225	222	223
340	305	12	3.6	Bk. N. Scotia	115	335	337	335	336
273	246	10	4	Bk. Toronto	44	252	255	250	250
8	6	.	...	Barcelona	....	(4 bid 7½ asked)			
15	10	96c	9.6	Barker's Bread	100	12	10	10	10
48	43½	2.50	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 48 asked)			
24¾	17	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	1230	21	21½	21	21½
12½	6¾	.	...	Do. (B)	285	8½	9½	9	9
5¾	1¾	.	...	Bawlf Grain	255	1¾	2	2	2
38	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 27½ asked)			
10	4	.	...	Beath & Sons	10	4	5½	5½	5½
21½	14¾	.	...	Beatty Bros. A.	65	17	18½	16¾	17
112	100	6	5.6	Do. pref.	15	110	110	107	110
105	99	7	7.1	Do. pref.	35	100	100	99	100
10	5	.	...	Beauharnois	1657	8½	8½	7¾	7¾
107	100	4	3.8	Belding Cort.	....	(— bid 105 asked)			
130	123½	7	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(125 bid — asked)			
178	154	8	4.7	Bell Telephone	1004	169½	170	169	169½
16¾	10	25c	...	Biltmore Hats	60	13	12½	12½	12½
110	109½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid — asked)			
13	8½	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	....	(7 bid 15 asked)			
70	45	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid 63 asked)			
6¾	4	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	(4½ bid 5 asked)			
40	34	2	...	Do. pref.	....	(35 bid 37½ asked)			
29¾	14¾	1.30	...	Brant. Cord. pf.	60	25	25	25	25
30½	18½	90c	...	Brazilian Tr.	15547	27½	28½	27	28½
9½	6	1.40+10c	.	Brew. & Distil	122	7	7	6	7
6½	6	30c	4.6	Bright, T. G.	....	(6¾ bid — asked)			
†82	75½	6	...	Do. pref.	....	(72 bid — asked)			
26½	21¾	1+20c	5	Brit. Amer. Oil	3444	24	24	23½	23¾
22	16	.	...	B. C. Packers	60	16½	16½	16½	16½
39½	34	1.80	5	B. C. Power A.	144	35	36	35	35½
11½	7	.	...	Do. (B)	35	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
12	5	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	125	6	6	5½	6
74½	56½	1.40+50c.		Building Prod.	535	61½	61½	60½	61
18	14¾	70c	...	Burlington Steel	75	17½	18	18	18
8	5	25c	...	Burry Biscuit	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
60	50	3	6	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid 60 asked)			
44½	39	2	4.8	Burt, F. N.	365	41½	41¾	41½	41½
24	17	1.60+10c.		Electrolux	2300	17½	18¾	17½	18¾
8½	4½	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	(5 bid 6½ asked)			
40	30	62½c	...	English Electric	50	39	39	39	39
16¾	10	.	...	Do. (B)	90	14	14½	14	14½
7	5	.	...	Equitable Life	....	(5½ bid 6 asked)			
10½	7¾	30c	...	European El. A.	20	8	8	8	8
.65	.65	.	...	Do. Warrants	....	(15 bid — asked)			
				F					
13	8	.	...	Fairchild Air	6190	10	11	9¾	10¾
35	24	.	...	Fam. Players	....	(18 bid — asked)			
34	25	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	(22 bid 30 asked)			
25½	19	50c	...	Fanny Farmer	3035	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
10½	10	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	105	10	10	10	10
29¾	21½	1	3.9	Ford Motors A.	2691	24¾	25½	24	25½
2½	1	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	15	1½	1	1	1
31	23	.	...	Foundation Co.	115	23½	24½	24	24½
50	29	.	...	Fraser Cos.	31	44	45	42½	42½
50	29½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	1250	44½	45	43¾	43¾
52	44	.	...	Freiman, pf.	....	(45½ bid — asked)			
11	6	.	...	Frost Steel	....	(7 bid 8 asked)			
107	100½	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(102¾ bid — asked)			
48	40	.	...	Do. pref. A.	....	(45½ May 17)			
				G					
14	11½	.	...	Gatineau	1030	12	14	13¾	13¾
76	74½	.	...	Do. pref.	310	..	76	74½	76
18½	8	.	...	Gen. St. Wares.	985	13¾	14	13½	14
110	76		...	Do. pref.	311	90½	94	92½	92½
94½	82	2.50+2.50		Goodyear Tire	35	94	92	90	92
57	52¾	2.50	4.7	Do. pref.	91	52¾	54¾	53	54¾
26¾	13½		...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	292	22	21	20½	20½
51	33	.	...	Do. pref.	771	47½	47	45	46
3½	1½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	1.50 bid 1.90 asked			
40	29½		...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 35 asked)			
15½	7½	20c	...	Gurd, Chas.	1165	11½	12	11	11½
105	95	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid — asked)			
18½	11¾	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	1660	12	12½	11¾	12
				C					
105	100	.	...	Calgary Power.	....	(— bid 100 asked)			
92	79	6	7.2	Do. pref.	25	90	84	84	84
10½	6	.	...	Canada Bread	510	6½	6½	6	6
	99¾	5	...	Do. pref.	....	(101 bid 103 asked)			
	50	2.50+12½c		Do. pref. B	4	55	52½	52½	52½
	8	40c	...	Canada Bud	365	8¾	9	8¾	9
	14¾	.	...	Canada Cement	1484	15¾	16	15¾	16
	102	2	...	Do. pref.	282	107	108	105	107
	60	1.50+1	3.1	C. & D. Sugar	50	73½	80	80	80
	23½	.	...	Canada Dry	7400	24¾	26	24½	24¾
	16	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	....	(— bid 18 asked)			
	14	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 16 asked)			
	30	.	...	Can. Iron	....	(34 bid — asked)			
	66½	5	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(74 bid — asked)			
	34	1.50+50c	5.3	Can. Malting	206	37½	38	37½	38
	20	1.20	5.5	Can. Nor. Pr.	150	22	22	21	21
	108	7	6.4	Do. pref.	40	111	110	110	110
	82	3	3.5	Can. Packers	5	86	86	86	86
	1¾	.	...	Can. Paving, pf.	....	(1.75 bid 6 asked)			
	146	8	5.1	Can. Perman.	23	155	156	152	152
	25	.	...	Can. Starch	....	(6 bid — asked)			
	105	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
	2	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	1939	3	4½	3½	4
	9	.	...	Do. pref.	4661	11½	14½	11½	13¾
	17	1.20	6.8	Can. Vinegars	125	17½	17¾	17½	17¾
	50	.	...	Can. W. Cable	192	69	74	68	74
	19	.	...	Do. (B)	375	29	32	29	32
	114	8ᴬ	...	Do. pref.	....	(116 Apr. 13)			
	4	.	...	Can. Bakeries	5	6½	4	4	4
	57	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid 60 asked)			
	180	8	4.3	Can. Bk. Com.	72	185	186	184	185
	2¾	.	...	Can. Breweries	2781	3	3½	3	3¾
	14½	2	8.5	Do. pref.	1810	22	23½	22	22½
	46½	1.50+75c.		Can. Bronze	240	47½	47	46½	46½
	104	5	4.6	Do. pref.	1	108½	107½	107½	107½
	7½	.	...	Can. Canners	95	8½	9	8½	8¾
	18½	1	5.2	Do. 1st pfd.	125	19½	19½	19½	19½
	10	15c	...	Do. 2nd pfd.	330	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
	13½	.	...	Can. Car. & F'y	1987	14¾	15½	15	15½
	23	.	...	Do. pref.	227	25½	25½	25½	25½
	23	1.60	6.4	Can. Celanese	395	25	25½	24¾	25½
	116	7	6	Do. pref.	90	117	117	117	117
	21	.	...	Do. rights	....	(21 bid — asked)			
	19	.	...	Can. Convert.	....	(— bid 19 asked)			
	65½	4	4.3	Can. Cottons	25	90	93	93	93
	105	6	5.5	Do. pref.	10	109½	109½	109½	109½
	38	2+1	7	Can. Dredge	55	43½	43	42	42
	101	6	5.9	Can. Fairb. pf.	34	103	102	102	102
	23	1.60+40c		Can. For. Inv.	115	26	26	26	26
	105	8	7.6	Do. pref.	231	105	105	105	105
	203½	6	2.9	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(208 bid 209 asked)			
	9¾	50c	...	Can. G. Inv.	520	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
	71	.	...	Can. Hyd. E. p.	3255	90	94	89	93
	4½	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	1100	6½	6½	6½	6½
	4	.	...	Do. (B)	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
	235	6	...	Can. Indust. B.	....	(235 bid — asked)			
	153	7	4.6	Do. pref.	....	(156 Aug. 2)			
	2	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	(1.75 bid 3 asked)			
	93	3.75	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 94½ asked)			
	17	1	5.9	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(16 bid 19 asked)			
	12	.	...	Can. Locomo.	135	12½	13½	12¾	13½
	1½	.	...	Can. Marconi	7970	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
	19	50c	3.1	Can. Oil	235	15	16	14½	14½
	15	8	6.9	Do. pref.	35	116	116	116	116
	11¾	.	...	Can. Pacific	7031	11¾	12¾	12½	12¾
	1	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	36	2	3	2¾	2¾
	8	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(17 bid 18 asked)			
	7	.	...	Can. Vickers	90	9	9½	9	9
	5	.	...	Do. pref.	50	40	36	35	36
	5	1	...	C. Wallpaper, A	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
	4	1	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
	6	2	3	Can. West'ho'se	40	67	62½	62½	62½
	1¾	.	...	Can. Wineries	425	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
		2.12½	...	Can. Wire Box.	....	(23½ bid 24 asked)			
		.	...	Capital Estates	252	6.60	6.40	6.20	6.20
		5	4.8	Carnation, pfd.	75	103	103½	103½	103½
		25c	...	Catelli Food	....	(— bid 8 asked)			
		38c	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid — asked)			
		.	...	Celtic Knit.	260	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25
		8	4.6	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	160½ bid 195 asked			
		.	...	Chem. Research	500	.90	.85	.85	.85
		.	...	City Gas & El.	50	.65	.65	.65	.65
			...	Claude Neon	1380	.40	.35	.30	.35
		1.08	8.1	Coast Brew.	279	13.00	13.50	13.10	13.50
		.	...	Cockshutt Plow	1240	14½	14½	13½	14
		.	...	Comm. Alcohol	1420	1.90	2.25	2.00	2.00
			...	Do. pref.	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
		$1+20c.	.	Cons. Bakeries	100	20	20½	20	20
			...	Cons. Paper	13351	17¾	17½	16¾	17¾
		25c	...	Cons. Press	5	17	18	18	18
			...	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	(47 bid 60 asked)			
		50c+$1.	.	Cons. Smelters	8805	81	88½	80½	87½
		10	5	Consumers' Gas	342	201½	201	200	200
		7	7.5	Corr. P. Box, p.	5	91	92	92	92
		1	4	Cosmos Imp.	10	25½	25	25	25
		5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(104 bid — asked)			
		80c	4	Crown Cork	20	20	20	20	20
		.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
		3	...	Crow's N. Coal	....	(45 bid 47½ asked)			
				D					
		.	...	David & Fre. A.	....	(5 bid — asked)			
		.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 1.00 asked)			
		.	...	De Havilland	....	(— bid 16 asked)			
		.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 80 asked)			
		.	...	Disher Steel	....	(4 bid 7¾ asked)			
		.	...	Do. pref.	....	(12½ bid 14¾ asked)			
		.	...	Distill.-Seagram.	337	23¾	23	22	22¾
		5	5.4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 95 asked)			
			...	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(90 bid — asked)			
		+2.30ᴬ	.	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid — asked)			
			4.4	Dom. Bank	30	220	225	221	223
			2.4	Dom. Bridge	602	49	49	46	49
			7.2	Dom. Coal, pf.	95	20¾	21	20½	21
			...	Dom. Engineer	50	61	61	61	61
			...	Dom. Foundries	165	41	42¾	42	42¾
			...	Do. pref.	....	(97½ July 30)			
			4.3	Dom. Glass	5	115	115	115	115
			5	Do. pref.	10	140	140	140	140
			...	Dom. Oilcloth	50	40	40	40	40
			6.7	Dom. Rubber, p.	....	(99 bid — asked)			
			...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	200	3¾	4	4	4
			...	Do. pref.	200	40	41	41	41
			...	Dom. St. & C.B.	12227	23½	23¾	22½	23½
			...	Dom. Stores	745	8½	9½	9	9½
			...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	898	12¾	12½	12	12
			6.4	Do. pref.	90	86	88	86	86
			6.2	Dom. Textile	948	84½	84½	81	81½
			5	Do. pref.	10	140	140	140	140
			...	Donnacona P.A.	1901	15½	16½	15½	16½
			...	Do. (B)	149	15½	16½	15½	16½
			...	Dryden Paper	555	18	18	17	18
				E					
			...	East. Koot. Pr.	25	2	2	2	2
			...	Do. pref.	5	13	13	13	13
			...	East. Dairies	....	(1¾ bid 2½ asked)			
			...	Do. pref.	20	11	10½	10	10½
			...	East. Steel	25	19	19½	19½	19½
			6.6	Do. pref.	....	(106 bid 110 asked)			
			11.7	East. Theat. pf.	....	(60 bid 70 asked)			
			...	Easy Washing	202	6½	6½	5	5
			...	Economic Inv.	....	(35½ bid 37 asked)			
				H					
18½	11¾	.	...	Ham. Bridge	115	14	15	14	15
90¾	63		...	Do. pref.	135	80	80	78	80
40½	30	2+50cᴬ	6.1	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(34 bid 35 asked)			
3¾	2		..	Ham. U. Theat.	....	(1¾ bid 2½ asked)			
69	58¾	5	8.3	Do. pref.	....	(60 bid 70 asked)			
7	4½	20c	...	Harding Carpet.	200	5½	5	5	5
5	5	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
25	15	.	...	Do. pref.	10	25	25	25	25
22½	19	1	4.7	Hinde & Dauch	480	21	21½	21	21
18	14	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(14 bid 16 asked)			
74	56	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 75 asked)			
1.75	.50	.	...	Honey Dew	150	.60	.65	.65	.65
15	8	.	...	Do. pref.	20	[illegible]	11	11	11
34½	18½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	515	29½	30½	29¾	30
106	99½	6	5.8	Do. pref.	17	105	104	104	104
32¾	28	2	6.7	Humberstone S.	....	(28½ bid 30 asked)			
19	11¾	.	...	Hunts (A)	25	12½	13	13	13
18	12		...	Do. (B)	....	(13½ bid — asked)			
95	72	5	6.4	Huron & E. Mt.	25	78	80	78	80
15½	11	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	(10 bid 14 asked)			
13½	8½	.	...	Hydro Electric.	....	(9 bid — asked)			
				I					
251½	218	10	4.5	Imperial Bank.	41	220	222	218	218
24¾	20	50+75c	5.9	Imperial Oil	8820	21	21	20¾	20¾
15½	13¾	40+22½c		Imperial Tob.	1630	14½	14½	14¾	14½
7¾	7	6%	...	Do. pref.	500	7	7	7	7
38¾	33	1.50	4.1	Indust. Accept.	145	36	36¾	36½	36½
39½	22	1	...	Inter-City Bak.	....	(32 bid 35 asked)			
46	37½	5+2	...	Inter'c Coal	25	40	42	42	42
130	125	8	6.4	Do. pref.	33	130	125	125	125
†.20	.20	.	...	Int. Coal & C.	....	(10 bid 25 asked)			
b16½	8¾	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	3700	13½	13½	12¾	12¾
18½	11	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	175	13½	15	13¾	13¾
108	90½	.	...	Do. pref.	150	96	99¾	95	98¾
105	97	5	5	Int. Mill., pf.	60	99½	100	99½	100
73½	54	2	...	Int. Nickel	14894	66	66½	64½	66
11	5	.	...	Int. Paints	25	6	6	6	6
20	18	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(18 bid 19 asked)			
b24¾	16½	.	...	Int. Pa. & P. A.	10200	18¾	19¾	18½	18¾
b18	10¾	.	...	Do. (B)	7300	13½	14¾	13¾	13¾
b9½	5¾	.	...	Do. (C)	19300	7½	7¾	7½	7½
b121¾	90½	.	...	Do. pref.	17305	103½	107¾	103½	105½
39¾	33½	1.50+1	7	Int. Pete.	4524	35½	35½	35	35
12½	4½	.	...	Int. Power	350	5	6½	6	6½
98	85	6	6.7	Do. pref.	25	90	89	89	89
†15½	13	1.12	...	Int. St. Rly. A.	....	(— bid 14½ asked)			
21½	15	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	12	17¾	18	15	18
3.12	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	1400	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.90
				J					
38	34½	1.75	...	Jam. Rub. Ser.	20	37½	37	37	37
132	130	7	5.4	Do. pref.	....	(130 July 2)			
				K					
39	26	.	...	Kelvinator	2557	31	30	29½	29½
108	106½	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(106½ bid — asked)			
				L					
72	66½	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	876	66½	76	68	76
43½	28	.	...	Lake of Woods.	355	29	29	29	29
156	143	7	4.6	Do. pref.	15	150	150	150	150
75	55½	5	7.2	Landed Bank	....	(— bid 69 asked)			
22	15½	70c	3.8	Lang, J. A.	40	18½	18½	18½	18½
6	4½		...	Langley's	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
65	50	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(47 bid 50 asked)			
77	66	3	4.2	Laura Secord	63	68	72	68½	72
15	8	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	15	8½	8½	8½	8½
78	66	.	...	Do. pref.	10	71	71	71	71
25¾	23	1+12½c	.	Loblaw (A)	1547	25	25	24¾	25
23¾	21	1+12½c	.	Do. (B)	265	23½	23¾	23½	23½
				M					
1.80	1.25	.	...	Mackenzie Air.	1785	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.55
9	9	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
64	60	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(60 Feb. 17)			
37½	27	.	...	Maclaren Pr. p.	337	31½	33½	31½	33½
4	¾	.	...	M. L. Gardens.	....	(1½ bid 5 asked)			
5	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(4 bid 4½ asked)			
11	4	.	...	Maple Leaf	255	5	5	4¾	5
12¾	5		...	Do. pref.	160	6½	6½	6½	6½
17	15½	80+10c.	.	Maritime Tele.	....	(15 June 25)			
16¾	16	70c	...	Do. pref.	....	(16 June 25)			
†18	13	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
125	120	5.25ᴬ	...	Do. pref.	....	(120 bid — asked)			
16¾	8½	.	...	Massey-Harris	4142	9¾	10½	9½	9¾
74	52	.	...	Do. pref.	470	55	54	52	53
15	8½	40c	3.2	McColl Fron.	2990	12½	12¾	12	12
101	86¾	6	6.3	Do. pref.	206	93	95	93	95
8	1½	.	...	Melchers (A)	5	2	2½	2½	2½
9½	5½	30c	...	Do. (B)	405	6½	6¾	6	6¾
2	1½	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	(2 bid 10 asked)			
40	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 32 asked)			
56	49	2	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(50 bid 54 asked)			
†110	110	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
30	19	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	150	22½	22	21¾	21¾
5½	4½	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	(4¾ bid — asked)			
86	60	7		Do. pref.	5	60	60	60	60
48	36	2	4.2	Montreal Cot.	....	(48 bid — asked)			
110	104	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
2	¾	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	(.75 bid 2 asked)			
37½	29	1.50	4.5	Mont. L. & Pr.	3182	33	33¾	32	33½
31	28	2	6.7	Montreal Loan.	....	(30 bid — asked)			
17	13	1	...	Mtl. Refrig., pf.	10	16¾	16½	16½	16½
2	1¾	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	10	2	2	2	2
65	57	3.20	5.1	Montreal Tele.	....	(— bid 62 asked)			
102	80	9	10.2	Montreal Trams	....	(85 bid — asked)			
45	41	1.60	3.5	Moore Corp.	225	45	45	43¾	45
190	172	7	4	Do. pref. (A)	5	172	180	176	180
267	250	7	2.8	Do. pref. (B)	....	(265 bid 275 asked)			
1.25	.60	.	...	Muirheads	100	.80	.80	.80	.80
5½	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(5½ June 22)			
				N					
42½	37¾	2	4.8	Nat. Breweries.	1085	41¾	42	41	41½
43½	39	1.75	4.2	Do. pref.	40	40	42	42	42
11	8½		..	Nat. Grocers	348	9½	10	9½	9¾
140	132	7+5.25ᴬ	.	Do. pref.	15	132	130	130	130
21½	17	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	70	20	19½	19	19
57½	39¾	.	...	Nat. Steel Car	475	47½	49½	47½	48¾
210	201	8	3.9	National Tr.	....	201½ bid 210 asked			
54	40	2	4.4	Niag. W. Weav.	50	44½	40	40	40
4	1	.	...	North Star Oil	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
4½	3½	35c	...	Do. pref.	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
97½	96	5	5.2	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(96 May 27)			
105	97½	6	5.8	Do. pref.	....	(103½ bid — asked)			
37	9½	.	...	N. S. Steel, pf.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
				O					
300	235	8	3.4	Ogilvie Flour	111	235	238	235	238
168	150	7	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(150 bid 160 asked)			
112	106	5	4.5	Ontario Loan	....	(108 bid — asked)			
7½	4¾	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 8 asked)			
71	64	7	10.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 58 asked)			
18¾	15	.	..	Ont. Steel	100	16½	17½	17	17
115	96	7+23.25ᴬ		Do. pref.	10	115	96	96	96
3½	1¾	.	...	Orange Crush	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
10	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	10	6½	6½	6½	6½
30	30	.	...	Ottawa Car	....	(30 bid — asked)			
100	86½	6	6.9	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	15	87½	86½	86½	86½
105	101	5	4.9	Do. pref.	....	(101 bid 103 asked)			
23½	19½	2	10	Ott. Traction	15	20	23	23	23
				P					
110	96	2.75+25c.		Page Hersey	250	105	107½	106	107
9¾	5½	.	...	Puntepec Oil	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
20	15	.	...	Paton Mfg.	....	(12 bid — asked)			
†110	100	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(110 Nov. 7, '36)			
63¾	58	3	4.8	Penmans	....	(62 bid 63 asked)			
130	124	6	4.8	Do. pref.	2	125	124	124	124
26½	21	1	4.2	Photo Eng.	25	24	25½	23½	25½
102	96	7	6.9	Porto Rico Pr. p	....	(101 bid — asked)			
33½	18	25c	...	Power Corp.	1825	22	24½	22	24
108	99	6	6	Do. pref.	115	99	99½	99½	99½
3½	2	.	...	Prairie C. Oil	....	(— bid 2½ asked)			
36	27	1	...	Pressed Metals.	60	33½	34½	33½	34½
53	25	.	...	Price Bros.	2261	41	42	40½	42
79	64½	.	...	Do. pref.	558	70	71	70	71
				Q					
25¾	17	1	5	Quebec Power	315	19½	20	19	19
5	4	.	...	Que. Telephone	60	5	4½	4½	4½
				R					
58	40	3	5	Real Estate L'n.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			
11	8	.	...	Regent Knit	45	10½	10	10	10
24	19	1.60	6.6	Do. pref.	75	24	24	24	24
4	2	.	...	Reinhardt Brew.	....	(3 bid 4½ asked)			
14½	8	.	...	Reliance Grain.	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
29½	22	55+15cᵉ	.	Remington R'd.	....	(24¾ July 13)			
33	30	2	6.7	River. S. Mills.	....	(27 bid 31 asked)			
8¾	4¾	.	...	Rogers Majest.	90	6½	6½	6½	6½
31	26	1	3.3	Rolland Pap.	....	(30 Apr. 20)			
33	25	.	...	Do. Vot. Trust	....	(— bid 26½ asked)			
106½	102¾	6	5.8	Do. pref.	16	104	105	104½	104½
11½	7½	25c	...	Root Petroleum	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
227	197½	8	4	Royal Bank	144	198½	200	196½	200
78	56	2.75	...	Russell Motor	....	(70 bid — asked)			
118	102	7	6.6	Do. pref.	10	102	114½	114½	114½
				S					
103½	98½	5.50	5.3	Saguenay Pr. p.	30	103	103	103	103
22	13	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	10	16	17¾	17¾	17¾
16	7	.	...	Do. (B)	20	7½	8	8	8
34	25½	80c	2.7	Shawinigan Pr.	2236	29½	29½	28½	29¾
30	23	.	...	Sher. Wms.	10	23	23½	23½	23½
131	115	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid 120 asked)			
16	13½	.	...	Simon & Son	....	(13½ bid 14 asked)			
110	100	10.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 110 asked)			
110	95	5	5.1	Simpson, pf.	237	98	98½	98	98
38	20	.	...	Do. (A)	....	(— bid 25½ asked)			
17	6½	.	...	Do. (B)	50	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
122	109	6	5.3	Simpson, R., pf.	10	116	113	113	113
18½	12	80c	5.7	So. Can. Pr.	475	13¾	14	14	14
108	104	6	5.7	Do. pref.	27	106	105	105	105
15½	8½	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	1875	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
39¾	25	.	...	Do. (A)	1446	34½	34½	33½	34
25½	22	1	3.8	St. Law. Flour.	30	25	25½	25½	25½
145	140	7	5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 140 asked)			
97	63	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p.	1436	90½	94	92	94
15½	10	.	...	Stand. Chem.	5	13	14	14	14
14½	8	.	...	Stand. Clay	....	(— bid 14½ asked)			
9½	4¾	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	290	5½	5½	5	5
56	30	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(30 bid — asked)			
49½	40	3+2.25ᴬ	.	Stand. Steel, p.	....	(42 bid 50 asked)			
96½	77	1.75‡	2	Steel of Can.	1392	84	85½	84	84
88½	71	1.75	2.2	Do. pref.	262	77	78	77	78
5	3½	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	(5 bid 6 asked)			
3½	1	.	...	Stop & Shop	45	1½	1	1	1
17	14½	80c	5.3	Stuart, D. A., p.	750	15	15	14½	14½
3¾	3	.	...	Supersilk H.	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
85	80	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 85 asked)			
39	33½	1+25c	3.4	Sup. Pete. ord.	....	(— bid 38¾ asked)			
36	33	1+25c	3.5	Do. com.	....	(— bid 49 asked)			
				T					
16¾	15¾	80c	4.8	Tamblyn	310	16½	16¾	16¾	16½
54	52	2.50	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(52¾ bid — asked)			
2½	1¾		...	Thayers	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
25	16½	2.50	...	Do. pref.	5	16½	23½	23½	23½
2	1	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(— bid 1 asked)			
8	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
14½	10	60c	4.8	Tip Top Tailors	176	14	14½	12½	12½
110	104	7	6.4	Do. pref.	5	109	108½	108½	108½
6	2	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	(3 Aug. 2)			
34¾	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(17 bid 25 asked)			
46	30	1	3.3	Tor. Elevators	130	30	30	30	30
52	47	66c	...	Do. pref.	30	51	51	50½	50½
110	86½	4	4	Tor. Gen. Tr.	10	99	99	99	99
126	120	6	4.8	Toronto Mtge.	....	(120 bid 125 asked)			
160	150	7	4.6	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	(150 bid 157 asked)			
18	9¾	.	...	Twin City	....	(— bid 12 asked)			
				U					
19	13	27½c	...	Union Gas	4669	15½	16¾	16	16½
28	20	60c	...	Un. Amuse. A	20	26	22¾	22¾	22¾
27	24	60c	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 27 asked)			
1.15	.65	.	...	United Distill.	800	.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
62½	46	3ᴬ	...	United Fuel, pf.	80	52½	51¾	46½	46½
25	15½	2	12.8	United Secs.	....	(16 bid 24 asked)			
11½	6	.	...	United Steel	3655	8	8¾	7¾	8½
				V					
8	2	.	...	Viau Bisc.	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
60	48	5	10	Do. pref.	5	50	48	48	48
				W					
35	20	1+25c	4.4	Wabasso Cot.	70	28	28	28	28
51½	42	2	4.1	Walker-Good.	2435	49	49	48½	49
20	18½	1	5.1	Do. pref.	633	19¾	19¾	19½	19½
3½	1½	.	...	Walkerville Br.	75	2	2½	2	2
5	2	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	250	2½	2	2	2
12	5	.	...	West. C. Flour.	20	5½	5½	5½	5½
90	48	.	...	Do. pref.	50	55	52	48	50
71	65	3	4.2	West Grocers	1	70	70½	70½	70½
125	115½	7	5.8	Do. pref.	50	120	120	120	120
18½	14	80+10c.	.	Weston Ltd.	730	14½	14½	14½	14½
106½	98½	5	5.1	Do. pref.	50	99	99	98½	98½
8	4	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	(5 July 8)			
23	10	.	...	Do. pref.	5	10	11	11	11
10½	3	.	...	Winnipeg El. A.	620	4½	5	4	5
10	3	.	...	Do. (B)	317	4½	4½	4	4
44	23	.	...	Do. pref.	315	25	29	24	29
75	53	3.50ᴬ	...	Wood, A. & J. p	55	75	95	73½	95
85	65	.	...	Woods Mfg., pf.	100	70	65	65	65
				Z					
7½	3¾	.	...	Zimmerknit, c.	30	6	5½	5½	5½

† 1936.

ᴬ On account of arrears. b New York quotations.

‡ Plus extra of $2 paid Feb. 1, 1937.

* Plus stock bonus of 1% paid Jan. 2, and 1% Mar. 26, 1937.

Mining Stock Quotations

WEEK ENDED AUG. 9, 1937

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 9
1	.10½	.03	Afton	2,000	.04	.04	.03½	.04
No	1.90	.73	Aldermac	185,065	1.05	1.39	1.06	1.35
1	.04¾	.01	Alexandria	5,300	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
No	8.75	5.00	Anglo-Huronian	1,225	5.70	5.75	5.60	5.75
1	1.42	.36	Argosy	12,161	.40	.42	.40	.40
1	1.42	.33	Arntfield	1,500	.36	.40	.35	.40
No	.09	.02½	Arno	2,600	.02½	.03½	.03	.03½
1	.15	.07	Ashley	4,200	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
1	.27	.06	Astoria Rouyn	50,900	.06½	.08½	.06½	.07½
.50	.16	.07	Aztec	7,300	.08	.12½	.11½	.12
1	.36	.16	Bagamac	43,765	.25½	.39	.25	.36
1	1.85	.64	Bankfield	8,094	.79	.79	.74	.74
1	.65	.24	Base Metals	75,709	.28	.38	.27	.35
No	1.75	1.00	Beattie Gold	5,350	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.10
1	.65	.20	Beaufor	700	.30	.25	.25	.25
1	1.70	.38	Bidgood Kirk.	28,480	.48	.45	.42	.42
1	.72	.40	Big Missouri	9,625	.49	.50	.48	.50
1	.29	.12	Bobjo	10,300	.16½	.16	.15	.16
1	1.14	.19	Bouscadillac G.M.	4,200	.23	.23	.21	.21
No	9.00	6.40	Bralorne	3,670	7.25	7.40	7.25	7.40
1	.15	.06	Brazil Gold	500	.06	.06	.06	.06
1	.21	.07	Brett Trethewey	4,000	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
1	.13	.03	Brownlee	1,200	.04	.04	.04	.04
1	12.50	8.25	Buffalo Ankerite	937	9.20	9.50	9.10	9.50
No	.06½	.02	Buffalo Can.	500	.03	.03	.03	.03
5	30.00	23.50	Buloo Gold	425	25.00	25.00	24.00	25.00
No	.23	.10	Bunker Hill	42,940	.16	.18	.14	.16
No	2.30	.89	Can. Malartic	16,350	1.19	1.27	1.15	1.26
1	1.75	1.41	Cariboo Gold	700	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
1	.47½	.14	Cartier Malartic	6,500	.15	.16	.14	.14
1	1.66	.91	Castle Trethewey	500	1.05	1.05	.98	.98
1	.65	.25	Cent. Cadillac	800	.29	.30	.28	.28
1	.31	.05	Cen. Manitoba	17,650	.05½	.06	.05	.05½
1	5.25	2.10	Cen. Patricia	6,375	2.75	2.79	2.60	2.60
1	.43	.09	Cen. Porcupine	10,400	.12	.13	.11	.12
No	1.47	.60	Chromium	9,960	.78	.85	.75	.82
5	10.00	3.00	Coast Copper	1,715	4.00	6.00	4.00	5.50
1	.03½	.01	Cobalt Contact	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	3.50	2.00	Coniagas	200	2.25	2.35	2.35	2.35
No	2.14	1.00	Coniaurum	1,354	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.31
1	2.70	.75	Con. Chibougamau	10,240	.85	.95	.85	.93
25	100.50	72.00	Cons. Smelters	8,805	81.00	88.50	*0.37	87.50
1	2.98	.31	Darkwater	5,600	.52	.55	.50	.53
No	51.12	38.25	Dome Mines	2,065	39.50	40.60	39.75	40.50
1	.15	.04	Dom. Explorers	2,500	.05	.06	.05	.06
1	1.22	.40	Dorval Siscoe	12,350	.40	.43	.40	.40
1	.15	.05½	Duparquet	10,100	.07	.07½	.07	.07½
1	2.05	.65	East Malartic	17,175	1.02	1.08	.98	1.07
1	3.65	2.10	Eldorado	7,070	2.75	2.88	2.66	2.75
No	12.37	7.00	Falconbridge	6,913	7.85	8.90	7.75	8.75
1	.54	.07	Federal	10,300	.09	.09	.08½	.08½
No	1.59	.50	Francoeur Gold	7,400	.68	.75	.64	.73
1	.30	.03½	Glenora	64,550	.03½	.05	.02½	.05
1	.65	.28	Gillies Lake	14,200	.28½	.32	.28	.30
No	1.02	.40	God's Lake	9,700	.63	.63	.60	.61
1	.30	.06	Golconda	3,610	.07	.12	.07	.12
1	.40	.18	Goldale	2,600	.24	.25	.22	.25
50c	.39	.12	Gold Belt	......	(.20 bid	.24 asked)		
1	.68	.30	Gold Eagle	2,100	.36	.35	.31	.31
1	.22	.07½	Goodfish	29,300	.13	.18½	.11½	.13
1	.63	.09	Graham Bosquet	5,700	.11	.11	.10	.11
1	.57	.15	Granada Gold	1,200	.20	.19	.19	.19
No	.18	.06½	Grandora	18,000	.07	.07½	.07	.07
1	.18½	.10	Grull Wihksne	......	(.10 July 20)			
1	1.25	.55	Gunnar Gold	3,525	.75	.75	.73	.74½
1	.07	.02	Halcrow Swayze	6,000	.02	.03½	.03	.03
1	3.44	1.00	Hard Rock	4,825	1.25	1.35	1.27	1.30
1	.35	.12½	Harker	30,900	.13	.18	.12½	.16
5	15.50	10.75	Hollinger	2,224	11.50	11.87	11.50	11.87
1	.72	.30	Howey Gold	10,860	.33½	.37	.34	.35
No	41.75	25.63	Hudson Bay	12,065	31.50	35.00	31.00	34.75
1	19.25	11.12	Inter. Mining	......	(11.12 June 30)			
No	73.25	54.00	Int. Nickel	14,894	66.00	66.50	64.50	66.12
1	.54	.25	Jacola	14,767	.33	.30½	.27	.27
1	1.61	.50	Jackwaite	12,175	.70	.81	.72	.79
1	2.15	.70	Jellicoe	17,440	1.14	1.14	1.07	1.09
1	.59	.17	J. M. Cons. Gold	24,770	.20½	.22	.20	.21
1	3.30	1.99	Kerr Addison	45,833	2.51	2.55	2.17	2.25
1	.65	.35	Kerr Lake	......	(.36 bid	.50 asked)		
1	.55	.20	Kirk Gold Rand	501	.33	.30	.30	.30
1	2.65	1.35	Kirk. Hud. Bay	1,140	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.70
1	1.70	.90	Kirkland Lake	14,325	1.33	1.31	1.28	1.28
1	.55	.19	Kirk. Townsite	500	.22	.22	.22	.22
1	1.10	.40	Laguna	1,900	.49	.50	.45	.50
1	59.50	46.50	Lake Shore	2,453	50.00	50.75	50.00	50.50
1	.28	.04	Lamaque Contact	9,900	.04¾	.05	.04½	.04½
1	1.33	.55	Lapa Cadillac	9,400	.68	.68	.64	.68
1	1.30	.73	Lava Cap	11,650	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.15
1	.30	.11½	Lebel Oro	39,200	.20½	.21½	.20	.20½
1	.07½	.02½	Lee Gold	......	(.02½ bid	.03½ asked)		
1	1.35	.45	Leitch Gold	5,750	.65	.66	.63	.65½
No	8.40	4.85	Little Long Lac	1,280	5.70	5.65	5.50	5.55
1	8.60	4.15	Macassa	5,795	5.35	5.60	5.25	5.50
1	1.26	.55	Madsen Red Lake	2,150	.76	.75	.70	.73
1	.04½	.01½	Malrobic	6,000	.03	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.69	.20	Mandy	7,050	.26	.40	.28	.39
No	.16	.02	Man. & Eastern	3,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.36	.11	Manalgo	8,000	.14	.14½	.13½	[illegible]
5	42.25	32.75	McIntyre	1,869	34.50	34.50	33.25	33.75
1	2.03	1.00	McKenzie R. L.	4,550	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.24
1	.65	.50	McKinley	......	(.50 bid	.... asked)		
No	4.85	1.65	McLeod Cockshutt	4,105	1.90	1.97	1.90	1.95
No	1.21	.35	McWatters	1,550	.45	.45	.42½	.45
1	.57	.17	McVittie	31,510	.29½	.32	.28	.30
5	2.00	1.50	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	......	(2.00 Apr. 2)			
No	5.00	2.70	Mining Corp.	17,590	3.35	3.75	3.15	3.60
No	.83½	.10	Minto Mines	11,000	.11	.11	.10	.10½
1	.08	.02	Moffatt Hall	......	(.... bid	.08 asked)		
1	.88	.20	Morris Kirk.	6,300	.30	.33	.30	.30
1	1.97	.95	Moneta	15,200	1.70	1.75	1.66	1.66
1	.45	.14	Montague	......	(.14 bid	.18 asked)		
1	.10	.02½	Murphy	5,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	1.05	.30	Naybob	2,100	.38	.38	.36	.37
No	.12	.01½	Newbec	28,540	.03½	.07½	.03	.06½
1	1.49	.45	New Golden Rose	6,800	.72	.70	.65	.67
1	.05	.01½	Night Hawk Penn.	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	3.60	2.25	N'pissing	1,500	2.35	2.46	2.25	2.35
No	83.00	54.50	Noranda	5,844	64.50	68.50	64.50	67.10
No	.95	.64	Nor. Canada	......	(1.30 bid	.... asked)		
1	.06½	.04	Norgold	5,600	.05	.05	.04	.04
1	2.23	1.20	Normetal Mining	61,731	1.90	2.07	1.90	2.05
1	13.25	5.50	O'Brien	10,405	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.10
1	1.28	.40	Omega	13,200	.48	.50	.46½	.48

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 9
1	2.20	.85	Oro Plata	40,113	1.29	1.83	1.28	1.82
1	.30	.10	Osisko	500	.12	.15	.15	.15
1	1.10	.30	Pandora	10,900	.52	.58	.50	.58
No	4.05	1.90	Pamour	13,030	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.55
1	.42	.15	Parkhill	4,175	.20	.18	.17	.17
1	3.80	1.90	Pato Cons. G.	1,000	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.05
1	.41	.11	Portanen Gold	9,500	.14	.15	.11	.14½
1	.06	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	5,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.46	.12	Paulore	6,950	.16	.21	.16	.19
1	1.38	.49	Paymaster	25,680	.57	.60	.55	.57
1	.35	.22	Payore	5,700	.30½	.32	.30	.32
1	6.75	2.55	Pend Oreille	53,355	3.90	4.85	3.70	4.70
1	2.51	.70	Perron Gold	3,100	1.00	1.00	.90	1.00
1	.03½	.01	Peterson Cobalt	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	9.20	4.90	Pickle Crow	10,700	5.55	5.65	5.40	5.50
1	6.85	3.65	Pioneer Gold B.C.	1,000	3.75	3.95	3.65	3.95
1	17.50	15.00	Placer Development	30	15.00	17.50	16.50	16.50
1	.11	.03½	Porcupine Crown	10,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	2.20	.75	Powell Rouyn	56,150	1.49	1.67	1.40	1.62
1	4.00	1.95	Premier Gold	2,685	2.45	2.50	2.35	2.50
1	1.47	.55	Preston E. Dome	18,195	1.00	1.00	.95	.97
No	1.75	1.10	Prospectors Air's	1,810	1.40	1.75	1.42	1.75
1	.88	.30	Quebec Gold	1,200	.30	.40	.39	.40
No	.48	.07	Quemont	......	(.10 bid	.16 asked)		
1	6.85	2.80	Read Authier	2,100	3.80	3.90	3.55	3.75
1	1.78	.29	Red Lake	21,100	.32	.36	.32	.35
1	2.00	.40	Red Crest	1,400	.60	.66	.60	.60
1	1.35	.72	Reno Gold	5,750	.89	.95	.87	.87
No	1.52	.70	Reeves McDonald	3,064	.70	1.25	.80	1.25
1	.22	.06	Reward	3,625	.09	.08	.08	.08½
1	.16	.04	Ritchie	3,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	.12½	.02¾	Robb Montbray	5,000	.03	.03½	.03¾	.03¾
1	.48½	.09	Roche Long Lac	4,800	.13	.13	.12	.12
1	2.40	1.25	San Antonio	8,100	1.53	1.65	1.55	1.60
1	1.13	.35	Shawkey	8,410	.51	.57	.50	.55
50c.	.83	.57	Sheep Creek	4,200	.76	.82	.78	.82
1	4.00	1.80	Sherritt Gordon	137,110	2.75	3.25	2.65	3.25
1	6.65	3.05	Siscoe	7,395	3.70	3.75	3.65	3.70
1	2.50	.76	Sladen Malartic	12,100	.95	.98	.92	.95
1	2.50	.50	Slave Lake	11,100	.60½	.65	.50	.50½
No	2.90	.90	Stadacona	41,143	1.22	1.22	1.15	1.15
1	.32	.12	St. Anthony	13,700	.18	.18½	.16	.17
No	6.90	3.00	Sudbury Basin	7,565	4.25	5.25	4.25	5.05
1	.40½	.15	Sudbury Contact	......	(.20 bid	.21 asked)		
1	2.25	1.00	Sullivan Cons.	3,400	1.30	1.28	1.23	1.25
1	4.80	2.70	Sylvanite	4,270	3.15	3.20	3.05	3.20
1	.29	.06	Tashota	11,400	.06½	.08	.06	.08
1	6.10	4.55	Teck Hughes	6,574	4.95	5.20	5.00	5.05
1	2.15	.47	Thomp. Cadillac	19,040	.55	.55	.52	.52
1	.65	.20	Temiskaming	71,850	.36	.45	.36½	.42
1	4.60	1.85	Toburn Gold	3,755	2.40	2.40	.35	2.35
1	2.00	.73	Towagmac	15,652	1.10	1.36	1.05	1.25
1	2.60	.40	Treadwell	5,900	.45	.85	.50	.80
1	.87	.50	Uchi Gold	82,450	.85	1.10	.79	1.05
No	9.10	6.00	Ventures	5,757	8.00	8.75	7.75	8.75
No	4.65	2.10	Waite Amulet	37,434	3.35	4.15	3.40	4.05
No	.05	.02	White Eagle	......	(.01½ bid	.02½ asked)		
...	.30	.10	Whitewater	26,800	.14	.19	.13½	.18½
1	.17	.03½	Wiltsey Coughlan	7,500	.04	.06	.05	.06
1	.77	.30	Wood Cadillac	18,200	.35	.37	.34	.36
No	8.20	5.85	Wright-Hargreaves	7,440	6.50	6.50	6.35	6.35
No	.53	.30	Ymir Girl	200	.24	.23	.23	.23

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 9
No	.22	.10	Acme Gas & Oil	1,500	.14½	.14	.14	.14
1	.95	.29	Alta. Pac. Cons.	2,410	.37	.37	.30	.31
1	.57	.25	Ajax	......	(.30 bid	.44 asked)		
1	1.10	.20	Br. Dominion	......	(.25 bid	.33 asked)		
No	.65	.44	Brown Oil	7,300	.48	.47	.44	.45
No	6.55	2.00	Calgary & Ed.	11,545	2.00	2.90	2.60	2.60
1	1.75	.40	Calmont	3,550	.73	.65	.58	.58
No	.95	.24	Common Pete	2,500	.35	.35	.33	.35
No	3.60	.55	Dalhousie	5,010	.91	1.00	.88	.90
No	.75	.10	Eastcrest	5,700	.14	.15	.13	.13
25c	.25½	.21	Firestone Pete	2,000	.24	.22	.21	.21
No	3.35	.90	Foothills	2,300	1.10	1.08	1.00	1.00
No	1.20	.20½	Foundation Pete.	13,600	.32	.33	.30	.30
No	.39	.16	Hargal	200	.22	.23	.23	.23
No	.90	.15	High Sarcee	1,700	.19½	.20	.19	.20
No	4.10	1.35	Home	14,210	2.03	2.00	1.85	1.90
1	.87	.31	Homestead O.&G.	6,700	.45½	.45	.41	.42
No	.70	.50	Hunter Valley	500	.50	.35	.35	.35
No	.16	.15	Do. warrants	......	(.05 bid	.15 asked)		
No	.90	.20	Lowery	1,500	.25	.23	.23	.23
No	.63	.25	Mercury	1,000	.31	.31	.30	.31
No	.44	.18	McD. Segur Ex.	1,000	.29½	.25	.25	.25
No	.39	.10	Merland	3,800	.11½	.12	.10	.12
1	1.15	.38	Model	200	.45	.45	.45	.45
25c	.56	.35	Monarch Royalties	32,850	.49	.42	.35	.36½
5	.49	.15	Nordon	36,650	.21½	.24	.20½	.22
No	.12	.04	Oil Selections	4,000	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
No	4.10	1.05	Okalta	9,525	2.00	1.96	1.68	1.68
No	.12	.03	Olga Gas & Oil	3,600	.03	.03½	.03	.03
1	.43½	.10	Pacalta	102,300	.20½	.26	.20½	.21
1	.70	.60	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.60 bid	.65 asked)		
25c	.30	.25	Prairie Royalties	2,500	.27	.26	.25	.25
No	60.00	34.50	Royalite	1,065	48.00	50.00	45.00	46.00
No	2.00	.50	South West Pete	......	(... bid	.80 asked)		
No	.19	.15	South End	11,600	.18	.19	.15	.17
1	.63	.25	Spooner Oil	......	(.20 bid	.25 asked)		
No	2.35	1.50	Texas Can.	7,250	1.87	2.00	1.93	1.95
No	.70	.17	United Oil	6,900	.26½	.27	.22	.22
1	2.25	1.00	Vulcan	2,900	1.76	1.70	1.30	1.50

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 9
50c	.15	.08	Aztec	23,700	.09½	.13½	.10	.12½
20c	.04	.01	Beaver Silver	27,000	.01	.02½	.01	.02
1	.70	.42	Big Missouri	12,300	.50	.51½	.49	.50
25c	.07½	.01	Bluebird	33,000	.02	.03	.02½	.03
No	9.00	6.10	Bralorne	1,384	7.40	7.35	7.20	7.30
1	.07½	.02	Bridge River Cons.	6,400	.03½	.04	.02	.04
50c	.19	.08	B.R.MountainGold	......	(.08 July 29)			
1	.40	.17	B.C. Nickel	8,400	.17	.18½	.17	.17
1	3.85	1.75	B.C. Silver	674	2.00	2.03	1.98	1.98
50c	.04½	.02	Canadian Rand	......	(.02 July 20)			
1	1.79	1.43	Cariboo Gold	750	1.50	1.50	1.48	1.50
1	.14	.03	Congress Gold	7,500	.03½	.03	.03	.03
25c	.05	.01	Cork Province	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.28	.13	Dentonia	3,200	.15	.15	.14	.14
1	.05	.03	Dunwell	......	(.02½ bid	... asked)		
No	.18	.06	Fairview Amal.	7,055	.06	.07	.06	.07
1	.06½	.02	Federal Gold	7,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	1.43	.38	George Copper	400	.50	.70	.65	.70
50c	.06½	.02½	George Enterprise	......	(... bid	.03½ asked)		
1	.05	.01½	Georgia River	14,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02
50c	.03½	.01	Glacier Creek	......	(.01 June 5)			
1	.29	.05	Golconda	24,100	.07	.12	.08	.10½
50c	.37	.11½	Gold Belt	4,000	.24	.24	.22	.22
50c	.43	.03½	Gold Mountain	21,400	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
50c	.30	.11½	Grandview	62,656	.19½	.23	.18½	.23
1	.18½	.07	Grull Wihksne	3,000	.09	.08½	.08½	.08½
No	.05	.00½	Haida Gold	......	(.00½ bid	... asked)		
No	.13	.02	Hedley Sterling	2,000	.03	.02	.02	.02
No	.04½	.01½	Home Gold	24,500	.02½	.03	.02	.03
1	.08	.02	Indian Mines	8,500	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
50c	1.18	.55	Island Mountain	6,800	.60	.65	.62	.63
1	.24	.21	Inter'tl Coal	1,000	.24	.22	.22	.22
1	.06½	.03	Inter'tl Gold	......	(.03 June 19)			
50c	.90	.71	Kootenay Belle	5,940	.85	.90	.87	.90
20c	.07	.01½	Koot. Florence	35,100	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.03½	.00¾	Lakeview	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
10	.19½	.04½	Lucky Jim	130,600	.06½	.10½	.06½	.09½
No	.07½	.02	Mak Siccar	......	(.02 bid	... asked)		
1	.19½	.18	McGillivray Creek	......	(.19½ bid	... asked)		
50c	.06½	.01	Meridian Min.	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5c	.17	.02½	Metaline	......	(.02½ July 31)			
No	.38	.09½	Minto Mines	50,200	.09½	.10½	.09½	.10
50c	.15½	.04	Nicola	38,200	.05	.06½	.05	.06½
50c	.17	.05	Noble Five	57,150	.07	.08	.06	.08
1	6.75	2.55	Pend Oreille	3,070	3.95	4.75	3.90	4.75
No	.07½	.02½	Pilot Gold	9,200	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	6.75	3.70	Pioneer Gold	1,255	3.70	4.00	3.65	4.00
50c	.15	.04½	Porter Idaho	9,900	.05	.07	.06	.06½
No	.06½	.01½	Premier Border	15,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	4.80	1.95	Premier Gold	4,200	2.45	2.48	2.40	2.45
1	.15	.03	Quatsino Copper	35,200	.04½	.06½	.04	.05½
5c	.17	.07	Quesnelle Quartz	3,500	.10	.11	.10	.11
1c	.05½	.02	Reliance	17,300	.02	.02	.01½	.02
21	.37	.12	Relief Arlington	8,600	.27	.28	.25	.25
No	1.90	.63	Reeves McDonald	8,025	.75	1.15	.88	1.15
1	1.31	.75	Reno Gold	1,900	.86	.90	.87	.87
1	.20½	.06	Reward Mining	6,200	.08	.09	.08	.09
1	.09½	.02½	Rufus Argenta	41,500	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04½
1	.11½	.02½	Ruth Hope	10,700	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
1	.12	.04	Sally Mines	......	(.05 bid	.07 asked)		
50c	.15	.07½	Salmon Gold	1,000	.08	.08½	.08½	.08½
50c	.83	.58	Sheep Creek	8,550	.77	.82	.78	.82
1	3.20	2.50	Sihak Premier	......	(1.98 bid	2.10 asked)		
25c	.14½	.04	Silvercrest	3,000	.05	.06	.05	.06
20c	.10	.01	Silversmith	16,500	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½
1	.63	.40	Standard Silver	900	.40	.41	.40	.41
1	.75	.20	Sunloch	500	.20	.30	.30	.30
10c	21.00	19.75	Sunshine	......	(19.75 Apr. 5)			
No	.13	.04½	Taylor Bridge	......	(.04½ bid	.05 asked)		
No	1.05	.30	Vidette Gold	2,550	.35	.38	.30	.38
No	.06½	.00¾	Viking Gold	15,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.03	.00¾	Waverley Tangier	61,500	.00¾	.01½	.00¾	.01½
50c	.13½	.02½	Wellington	105,000	.04	.05½	.04	.05
50c	.50	.15	Wesko	2,300	.18	.18	.18	.18
1	.42	.10	Whitewater	50,000	.14½	.18½	.14	.18
No	.50	.21½	Ymir Yankee Girl	200	.23	.21½	.21½	.21½

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 9
	1.09	.26	Alta. Pac. Cons.	6,200	.35	.36	.32	.32
	.14½	.06	Amalgamated	8,700	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
	.45	.07	Associated Oil	......	(.12 bid	... asked)		
	.64	.07½	Anaconda	800	.11	.12	.12	.12
	.24	.04½	Baltac	300	.05½	.06	.06	.06
	1.05	.15	Brit. Dominion	700	.26	.26	.24	.24
	.80	.26	Commonwealth	2,500	.35	.35	.32	.35
	6.50	2.15	Calgary & Ed.	6,290	2.90	2.95	2.55	2.55
	1.84	.43	Calmont	8,900	.65	.65½	.58	.58
	.13	.04½	Crow's Nest	......	(.05 bid	... asked)		
	3.55	.71	Dalhousie	1,700	.88	.93	.92	.92
	.24	.05	Devenish	31,000	.06	.06	.06	.06
	.45	.13	Eastcrest	......	(.12 bid	... asked)		
	.96	.23	Foundation Pete.	3,300	.30½	.32	.30	.30½
	.44	.09	Freehold	17,900	.10	.10	.09½	.10
	.40	.10	Hargal	2,825	.24	.23	.21	.21
	.91	.14	High Sarcee	2,600	.19	.21	.18½	.20
	4.10	1.50	Home Oil	11,600	2.00	2.00	1.85	1.85
	.88	.20	Lowery Pete	1,000	.20	.22	.22	.22
	.35	.04½	Madison	28,500	.08½	.09	.08½	.09
	.50	.13	Marion Oil	2,200	.14½	.14	.13	.13
	.78	.18	McD. Segur Ex.	14,500	.27	.29	.24	.24
	1.60	.40	McLeod	100	.44	.45	.45	.45
	.88	.22	Mercury	10,334	.29½	.31½	.29½	.29½
	.39	.10	Merland	250	.11	.10	.10	.10
	.65	.16	Mill City Pete	100	.23	.24½	.24½	.24½
	.65	.08	Midwest Pete	......	(... bid	.10 asked)		
	1.15	.44	Model	4,200	.50	.52	.48	.49
	.52	.23	Monarch Royal	57,700	.37	.42	.35	.35½
	.48	.14	Nordon	2,900	.21½	.22½	.20	.20
	4.60	.85	Okalta	16,700	1.90	1.93	1.60	1.60
	.44	.11½	Pacalta Oil	5,500	.22	.24	.21	.21
	1.50	.19	Ranchmen's	17,500	.26	.25	.21	.21
		34.00	Royalite	223	46.00	49.00	45.75	45.75
		.45	Southwest Pete	100	.79	.70	.70	.70
	.75	.19	Spooner	100	.25	.19	.19	.19
	.72	.16½	United	17,315	.25½	.26½	.22	.22
	.38	.05	Vanalta	3,100	.09	.11	.10½	.10½
		.95	Vulcan	3,712	1.55	1.65	1.50	1.53

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

August 10, 1937

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Aug. 10	Asked	Bid Aug. 3
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	83	86	82½
ᴬAvalon Tel.	5½	'48	101½	...	101½
Beauharnois P.	5½	'73	62½	65½	63
‡Bell Telephone.	5	'55	113	116	113
‡Do.	5	'57	119½	121½	119
B. C. Power	4½	'60	99	102	99½
B. C. Tele.	4½	'61	106½	109½	105
‡Calgary Power.	5	'60	96½	99½	96
‡Do.	5	'64	95½	98½	95½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	103	106	102½
‡Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	87	90	89
‡Gatineau Pwr.	5	'56	102½	105½	102½
‡Do., A	6	'41	101	104	100½
‡Do., B	6	'41	100½	103½	100½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	93½	96½	93
‡Inter. Hydro-El.	6	'44	83½	86½	84½
‡Inter. Power	6	'57	98½	101½	98
‡Do.	6½	'57	99½	102½	99½
ᴬDo.	6	'55	101	104	101
†Maclaren-Que. Power	5½	'61	101	104	101
†Do.	5½	'64	100½	103½	100½
†Mtl. Island Pr.	5½	'57	104	107	104
†Mtl. L., H. & P.	3½	'56	99	102	99
†Mtl. Tramways.	5	'41	100½	103½	99
†Do.	5	'55	80	83	78½
Nfld. L. & P.	4½	'56	99	...	99
N. S. L. & Pr.	4	'57	99	102	98
†Ot'wa L.H. & P.	5	'57	104½	107½	104½
†Ottawa V. Pwr.	5½	'70	104	107	104
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	99	102	98½
Saguenay P., B.	4½	'66	102	105	102
*Do., A	4½	'66	100½	103½	100
†Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	98½	101½	98½
†Do.	4½	'70	103½	106½	103½
†United Secs.	5½	'52	79	82	79
†West. Pwr. Co.	5	'49	104	107	104
‡Wpg. Elec., A	4	'65	75	78	75½
‡Do., B	4	'65	62½	65½	61½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	98½	101½	97
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	100	103	100
B. A. Oil	4	'45	102	105	102
Canada Bread	6½	'41	107½	110½	107½
†Canada Cement	4½	'51	103	106	103
†Canada Paper	4½	'52	98½	101½	98
Can. Steamship	5	'57	73	76	73
Can. Canners	4	'51	99½	102½	100
Can. Bakeries	6½	'45	100	103	100
‡Can. Inter. Pap.	6	'49	101½	104½	101
C. P. R.	3½	'51	96	99	96
Do.	4	'49	100	103	100
Do.	4½	'44	101½	104½	101½
Do.	4	Perp.	...	...	93
†Can. Vickers	6	'47	97	100	97½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	93	96	89
‡Dominion Coal.	6	'55	100½	...	100½
ᴬDo.	5	'40	104½	...	105
ᴬDom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	113½	116½	110½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	100½	103½	100½
Dom. Textile	4½	'55	105½	108½	105½
†Donnacona P.	4½	'56	88	91	85½
†Famous Players	4½	'51	97	100	97
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	103½	106½	103½
†Gen. Stl. W.	4½	'52	96	99	96
Great Lakes P.	5	'55	98	101	98
†Gypsum, Lime.	5½	'48	101	104	101
†Gr. Br. & Can. Invest.	4½	'59	86	89	86
Hamilton Cot.	5½	'48	103	...	103
Ham. By-Prod. Coke	5	'50	97½	100½	97½
†Inter. Paper	6	'55	98½	101½	98
†Inter. P. & P. Nfld.	5	'68	102½	105½	102½
Inter City Bak.	5½	'48	103	106	103
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	96½	99½	96½
Lake St. John P. & P.	5½	'61	101	104	100½
Do.	5	'61	84½	87½	81½
†Lond. Can. Inv.	4½	'48	95	98	94
†Massey-Harris	5	'47	97	100	96½
†McColl-Front.	6	'49	103½	106½	102½
†Mersey Paper	6	'49	99½	102½	99
‡M. & O. Paper.	6	'45	73½	76½	66½
Nat'l. Grocers	4	'47	100½	103½	100½
†N. A. Elevators	6	'50	94½	97½	95
Nor. Ont. Bldg.	6½	'39	97	100	97
†Price Bros.	5	'57	100	103	99½
‡Prov. Paper	5½	'47	101½	104½	102½
Queen's Hotel	6	'47	98	101	98½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	109	112	112
†Rolland Paper	5½	'51	103	106	102½
Ruddy & Co.	6½	'49	98	101	98
†Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'51	97½	100½	97½
†Smith, Howard	4½	'51	103½	106½	103
†Steel of Canada	6	'40	110	113	110
Sterling Coal	6	'40	94½	97½	94½
*Twin City	5½	'52	79	82	78½
United Amuse.	5	'56	99	102	99
United Corp.	5	'53	95	98	95½
Union Gas	4½	'50	100	103	99½
ᴬWabasso Cot.	4½	'51	97½	100½	97½
Windsor Hotel.	6½	'43	82	...	82
Do.	6	'47	42	...	42

‡Payable in Can. or U. S. †Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K. ᴬPayable in Can. or U. K. *Payable in U. S. only.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

August 10, 1937

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar, com.	4.00	4.50
Acadia Sugar, pfd.	4.25	4.95
Acme Farmers Dairy, pfd.	45.00	50.00
Algoma Steel, com.	18.00	19.00
Do., pfd.	84.00	85.75
Andian Nat.	51.75	52.75
Assoc. Tel. & Tel., pfd.	38.50	41.00
Brandram-Henderson, com.	5.75	6.50
Do., pfd.	20.50	....
B. C. Pulp & Paper, com.	30.75	31.50
Do., pfd.	90.00	93.00
Burns & Co., A	7.25	9.00
Do., B	4.25	5.00
Canada & Dom. Sugar	81.50	83.00
Canada Starch, new com.	6.25	....
Do., pfd.	107.50	....
Can. Wire & Cable, pfd.	119.50	121.50
Can. Airways	5.00	6.00
Can. Industries, A com.	241.50	....
Can. Industries, B com.	240.00	242.00
Can. Industries, pfd.	137.50	139.50
Can. Ingersoll Rand	129.50	131.50
Can. Tube & Steel, com.	12.50	....
Do., pfd.	78.50	....
Can. Tube & Steel, pfd.	26.00	....
Can. Westinghouse	62.00	64.50
Chase, A. W., pfd. bonus	27.00	....
Conduits Nat., com.	5.65	6.25
Crescent Creamery, pfd.	36.25	38.50
Dom. Found. & Steel, com.	42.50	43.50
Do., pfd.	98.50	100.50
Dominion Woollens, com.	1.00	1.20
Do., pfd.	4.65	5.50
Dunlop Tire, pfd.	90.00	....
Federal Grain, com.	....	3.00
Do., pfd.	....	20.00
Goderich Elevator	4.50	5.25
Greening Wire, pfd.	109.00	110.00
Guelph Carpet, pfd.	105.25	107.00
Do., com.	25.50	26.25
Hayes Steel Prod., com.	11.25	12.00
Do., pfd.	8.25	9.25
Highland Dairy, pfd.	80.00	84.00
Inter City Baking, com.	32.00	34.50
Inter. Met. Indust., A 6% pf.	95.00	97.00
Lake Sulphite Pulp, com.	25.00	25.50
Loblaw's Inc. (U.S.) Units.	81.00	....
McCormick's, com.	4.25	5.00
Do., pfd.	17.75	....
Mercury Mills, com.	3.50	5.50
Morrison Brass, pfd. bonus	11.00	13.00
Mount Royal Hotel, pfd.	4.00	4.75
New Method Laund., pfd. bonus	92.50	95.00
Paterson, Wm., pref.	100.00	....
Perfection Pete., pfd.	21.00	22.50
Provincial Paper, pfd.	107.50	108.50
Quebec Pulp & Paper, pfd.	31.00	32.00
Reliance Grain, com.	8.00	10.00
Do., pfd.	....	86.00
Robinson Consol. Cone	10.50	11.25
Ruddy E. L., pfd.	....	34.00
Seal O Sac (Can.)	13.00	15.00
Standard Fuel, com.	5.75	7.00
Do., pfd.	96.00	100.00
Supertest Pet., B pfd.	26.50	28.00
Toronto Carpet, com.	57.00	....
Do., pfd.	60.00	....
United Steel, A pfd.	18.75	19.50
Western Grain, pfd. bonus	6.50	8.00
Weston (Geo.) Foods (Eng.)	3.25	3.50
Wings	.95	1.10
Zellers, pfd.	76.00	....
Trusts & Loan Stocks:		
Chartered Trust	99.50	100.75
Commercial Finance, com.	2.75	2.90
Guelph Ont. Inv., par $50	50.00	52.00
London & West. Trust	50.00	53.00
Prudential Trust	6.50	....
Sterling Trust	41.00	....
Traders Fin., A com.	18.00	19.50
Do., Inc. Rights	12.50	....
Do., B pfd. bonus	95.00	98.50
Trusts & Guarantee	28.00	30.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	336.00	345.00
Canadian Ins. Shares	16.50	....
Confederation Life, 20% pd.	116.00	118.50
Dominion Fire Ins.	135.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	125.00	135.00
Empire Life, 25% pd.	12.50	13.50
Federal Fire, 25% pd.	38.50	41.00
Great-West Life	336.00	345.00
Guar. of N. A., fully pd.	330.00	340.00
Do., 20% pd.	65.00	....
Imperial Life	360.00	370.00
Manufacturers Life	280.00	300.00
Monarch Life, 10% pd.	25.50	27.00
Sovereign Life, 25% pd.	16.25	18.00
Sun Life	705.00	725.00
Western Assurance, com.	53.00	56.00
Do., pfd.	40.50	42.50
Theatre Stocks:		
Allens, Kingston, pfd.	68.00	....
Do., St. Catharines, pfd.	61.00	....
Do., Tor., pfd. bonus com.	30.00	33.25
Loew's London, pfd.	2.25	3.00
Do., Tor., pfd.	118.00	....
Mansfield Theatre, pfd.	30.50	34.00
Paramount, Kitchener, pfd.	58.00	62.00
Do., Oshawa, pfd.	90.50	95.00
United Amusement, A, V.T.	19.00	21.00
Do., B	21.00	22.00
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	9.85	10.13
Can. Investment Fund	4.65	5.00
Can. Investors Corp.	8.50	9.25
Cons. Div. Std. Sec., com.	.40	....
Do., pfd.	22.00	....
Invest. Found., pfd. bonus	58.25	60.00
Lon. Can. Invest., com.	4.45	5.00
Sec's. Hold., pfd. bonus	20.50	22.50
United Corpns., A	24.00	25.00
Do., "B"	22.25	23.50
Power Issues:		
Calgary Power, pfd.	85.00	87.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas., pfd.	90.75	92.50
Do., com.	25.50	....
Foreign Power Sec's., pfd.	8.75	10.25
Great Lakes Power, pfd.	99.00	....
Inter. Util., 1.75 pfd.	16.75	18.25
Montreal Island Pwr., pfd.	15.50	18.50
New Brunswick Tele., com.	13.50	14.25

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from Aug. 3 to Aug. 7)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Aug. 7
Cres. Cream., p.	25	38.00	37.00	38.00
Dickstone Cop.	4,000	.10	.08	.08½
Dom. Envel., pf.	10	97.00	97.00	97.00
Flin Flon	3,400	.07	.06½	.07
Great Falls	500	.08½	.08½	.08½
Gurney	4,150	.35½	.34½	.35
Gold Lake	4,000	.02½	.02½	.02½
Island Lake	1,000	.02	.02	.02
Hen'g Maloney.	500	.05	.05	.05
Knee Lake	2,000	.02	.02	.02
Marvel Oils	2,000	.05	.05	.05
Monarch Gold	100	.80	.80	.80
Ore Grande	2,000	.02	.02	.02
Packsack	1,000	.12	.12	.12
Sachigo River	270	15.00	13.50	13.50
Split Lake	1,000	.07	.07	.07
United Grain	5	8.00	8.00	8.00
Wendigo	4,400	.26	.23½	.26
Wingold	3,000	.03	.03	.03
Wylie Dom.	2,500	.28	.27½	.27½
Wpg. R. Tin	2,500	.02	.02	.02

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire Insurance	..	100
Can. Indemnity	125	..
Dom. Envelope, c.	..	3¾
Federal Grain, com.	..	4
Home Investment	22	25
Northern Can. Mtge., pf.	3	..
Northern Trust	8¾	..
Traders Bldg.	..	90
West. Steel, pfd.	8¼	..

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines
Aug. 9	26,600	70,100	479,000
Aug. 7	13,200	32,400	220,000
Aug. 6	25,500	46,900	472,000
Aug. 5	21,600	44,700	429,000
Aug. 4	20,700	37,700	405,000
Aug. 3	24,200	32,200	404,000

Municipal Bonds

August 10, 1937

	Rate	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
†Halifax	5	1961	111.00	113.00	4.14
Hamilton	5	1950	113.50	115.50	3.50
Montreal	5	1945	104.50	106.00	4.07
Ottawa	4½	1945	108.50	110.50	3.00
†Quebec	5	1959	102.00	104.00	4.70
Saint John	5	1950	106.50	108.00	4.21
†Toronto	4½	1955	111.00	113.00	3.59
†Vancouver.	5	1950	89.00	94.00	5.68
Winnipeg	5	1944	96.00	100.00	5.00

†Payable Can. and N. Y.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Can. Amer. Trust	4.70	4.95
Can. Invest. Fund	4.65	5.00
All Can. Trustee	14.25	14.75
Trans Canada	14.30	15.20
Grouped Income	6.67	7.30
Can. Equity	13.00	13.75
Can. Int. Tr., modified	6.0	6.50
Do., unmodified	5.50	6.00

Listed Bonds

Week Ended Aug. 9

	Int. rate	Due	High	Low	Range 1937 High	Low
Mtl. L. H. & P. Debs.	3	'39	50½	50½	50½	50½

Unlisted Mines

August 10, 1937

	Bid	Ask.
Albany R.	.50	.52
Algold	.35	.37
Altura	.24	.27
Amm. Gold	.16	.18
Armistice	.12	.15
Arno	.02	.02½
Athona	.16	.18
Area	.03	.04
Augite	.11	.13
Bailor	.02½	.03
Barb. Lard.	.14	.15
Bathurst, New.	.01½	.02½
Bilmac	.09	.11
Baldwin	.02	.02½
Cuniptau	.08½	.09½
Cald. Bous.	.04	.05
Call. F. F.	.03	.04
Candn. Pand.	.10	.11
Candn. Kirk.	.02	.02½
Candalaca	..	.40
Casey Cont.	.01	.01½
Chesterville	..	1.50
Coin Lake	.05	.06
Condor, Old	.02½	.03½
Cont. Kirk.	.24	.28
Cooke Lake	.22	.25
Coul. C.	.07	.08
Cres. Kirk.	.06	.08
Daws. White	.13	.14
Demp. Cad.	.05½	.07
Den. Mickel	.44	.46
Desantis, New	..	.38
Doreva	.26	.28
Del. Porc.	.16	.18
Dunlop, New	.02½	.03½
El Bonanza	.09	.11
Elec. Porc.	.07	.09
Eva Lake	.08½	.09
Elmos	.09	.11
Faulkham	.35	.38
Fernland	.21	.23
Fleming	.17	.20
Franklin	.01	.01½
Frontier	.11	.13
Galatea	.02	.03
Garnet	.03	.03½
Gate Pat.	.04	.06
Gilbec	.02	.02½
Gold Range	.02	.03
Goldside	.03½	.04½
Gold Gate	.45	.47
Gordon Lebel	.07	.08
Gull Kirk.	.04	.05
Hudson Pat.	.02	.03
Hislop	.06	.07
Horseshoe	.01½	.02
Hutch. Lake	.16	.18
Hugh P. P.	.07	.08½
Johnson Nip.	.04	.05
Kaw Crow	.06	.08
Kenecho	.14	.15
Kenricia	.32	.35
Kewag	.29	.31
King Kirk.	.01½	.02½
Kir. Vit.	.13½	.14½
Kirk. Hunt.	.01½	.02
Lake Rowan	..	.36
Lafayette	.03½	.04½
La Reine	.25	.28
Lake Gen.	.76	.77
Lamaque	6.40	6.60
Lardego	.04½	.05½
Magnet L.	.05	.05½
Magnet C.	.13½	.14½
Mal. Gold	.30	.35
Martin McN.	.05	.07
Martin Bird	.35	.37
Margaret R. L.	.36	.38
Matach. Can.	.12½	.13½
Moffatt, New	.05	.06
MacFarl. L. L.	.06½	.07½
McCarthy Webb	.27	.29
McVit. Kirk.	.03½	.04½
Monarch	.09½	.10½
Mooshla	.10	.12
Mosher	.24	.25½
Norlake	.08½	[illegible]
North Sh.	.04	[illegible]
Oklend	.16	.18
O'Leary Mal.	.06½	.07½
Opemiska Copp.	.13	.15
Oriole	.06¾	.07½
Ossian	.01½	.02
Pascalis	.29	.31
Porc. McNabb.	.04	.05
Porc. Un.	.05	.06
Plains P.	4.00	4.25
Porc. G. R.	.02	.03
Potterdoal	.02	.03
Porc. Triumph.	..	.10
Pontiac R.	.14	.15½
Pelangio	.10	.12
Propritory	1.65	1.75
Quebec Man.	.74	.78
Rajah	.08	.10
Richmac	.30	.32
Ribago, Old	.03½	.04½
Ribago, New	.15	.16
Skookum	.06½	.07½
Siscoe Ext.	.25½	.26½
Smelter	.25½	.28
Spooner	.09	.12
Sturgeon R.	.25	.28
Springer	.08	.10
Straw L. B.	.12	.13
Sun Bear	.19	.22
Tonawanda	.03½	.04
Tripple L.	.32	.35
Upper Can.	.21	.22
Wascanna	.14	.16
Williamson	..	.05
Wesley	.16½	.17½
Westside	.04	.05
West Red L.	.02½	.04½
White Horse	.10	.12
Wendigo	.25	.28
Winoga	.07	.08
Young Dav.	.17	.18½
Ypres Cad.	.13	.14

Government Bonds

Dominion of Canada Bonds

	Aug. 11, 1937	Bid	Asked	Approx. Yld.
2	15 Nov. '39	101.50	102.00	1.13
2½	15 Oct. '39	102.50	103.00	1.15
4	15 Oct. '39	105.75	106.25	1.17
1½	1 June '40	100.10	100.60	1.28
4½	1 Sept. '40	108.10	108.60	1.63
1	15 Mar. '41	97.75	98.25	1.49
5	15 Nov. '41	111.00	111.50	2.18
3	15 Oct. '42	104.00	104.50	2.09
2½	1 June '43	101.25	101.75	2.20
5	15 Oct. '43	112.25	112.75	2.78
4½	15 Oct. '44	110.35	110.85	2.83
▪2½	15 Aug. '45	99.65	100.15	▴2.47
4	15 Oct. '45	106.75	107.25	▴2.72
4½	1 Feb. '46	110.35	110.85	3.04
3¾	1 June '49	101.00	101.50	▴3.05
3½	15 Oct. '49	103.09	103.50	▴2.96
4	15 Oct. '52	106.60	107.10	▴3.20
3	1 June '55	97.00	97.50	3.18
4½	1 Nov. '56	109.75	110.25	▴3.24
4½	1 Nov. '57	109.75	110.25	▴3.34
4½	1 Nov. '58	110.25	110.75	▴3.36
4½	1 Nov. '59	110.40	110.90	▴3.42
▪3¼	15 Jan. '61	99.65	100.15	▴3.24
3¼	1 June '66	98.75	99.25	3.29
▪3	Perp. bds.	87.65	88.15	3.40

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

	Canadian National Railway:	Bid	Asked	Yld.
3	1 May '44	102.00	103.00	2.52
3	15 Dec. '50	96.75	97.75	3.21
3	15 Feb. '53	95.75	96.75	3.26
*4½	1 Sept. '51	113.25	114.25	3.28
*4½	1 Feb. '56	113.75	114.75	3.42
†4½	1 July '57	112.75	113.75	3.53
*4¾	15 June '55	116.00	117.00	3.47
5	1 Feb. '54	116.25	117.25	3.60
*5	1 July '69	116.00	117.00	▴2.93
*5	1 Oct. '69	118.25	119.25	▴3.42

Provincial Government Bonds

		Bid	Asked	Yld.
	New Brunswick:			
4	1 Sept. '54	100.50	101.50	3.88
†4½	15 Apr. '61	104.25	105.50	4.13
†5	15 Jan. '60	107.50	109.50	4.33
	Nova Scotia:			
3	2 Sept. '45	93.50	98.00	3.28
4½	15 May '43	108.50	107.50	3.08
†4½	15 Sept. '52	108.00	109.00	▴3.46
†5	1 Mar. '60	115.50	116.75	3.88
	Ontario:			
3	1 Dec. '51	95.75	96.75	3.28
*4	1 June '62	106.00	107.50	3.55
4½	1 June '50	110.25	111.25	3.42
*4½	15 Jan. '62	114.50	116.50	3.50
5	15 Oct. '48	114.25	115.25	3.38
*5	2 Dec. '60	119.00	120.50	3.74
5½	1 July '46	115.50	116.50	3.35
	Ont. Hydro Comm.:			
3½	1 Apr. '47	101.75	102.75	3.17
4¾	1 Jan. '70	116.25	117.25	3.82
	Prince Edward Island:			
3	1 Oct. '45	96.50	98.00	3.28
	Quebec:			
4	15 Mar. '52	105.00	106.25	3.46
4¼	1 Aug. '58	108.75	110.00	3.57
4½	2 Jan. '63	110.50	112.00	3.77
	Alberta:			
4	15 Dec. '54	53.00	55.00	§
†4	1 Dec. '57	53.00	55.00	§
4½	1 Oct. '51	68.00	71.00	§
†4½	1 Oct. '56	55.00	56.75	§
†5	1 Jan. '48	57.50	59.00	§
5	1 Sept. '55	57.00	59.00	§
*5	1 Oct. '59	57.50	59.00	§
†5½	1 Jan. '47	59.00	61.50	§
6	1 Mar. '47	62.00	65.00	§
	British Columbia:			
†4	1 Dec. '57	91.00	92.50	4.57
*4½	15 Jan. '51	96.00	98.00	4.70
†4½	1 Oct. '53	95.00	96.25	4.83
†5	15 Jan. '48	99.50	100.25	4.97
5	1 Sept. '53	99.50	100.25	4.98
5½	1 Feb. '45	101.50	102.50	5.09
6	15 Feb. '47	104.00	104.75	5.37
	Manitoba:			
4	2 Jan. '50	79.00	80.50	6.27
†4	1 Dec. '57	79.00	80.50	5.61
†4½	15 Dec. '56	80.50	83.00	5.99
†5	15 June '54	87.00	90.00	5.94
*5	2 Dec. '59	88.00	91.00	5.71
5½	1 Oct. '55	91.00	93.00	6.13
6	1 Apr. '47	94.50	96.00	6.55
	Saskatchewan:			
4	15 Aug. '53	65.50	68.50	7.31
4	1 Nov. '60	65.00	67.00	6.85
*4½	2 July '45	74.00	77.00	8.52
†4½	1 Oct. '51	77.25	79.00	6.80
†4½	15 Mar. '60	69.00	72.00	6.95
5	1 Aug. '58	72.00	74.00	7.47
†5½	15 Nov. '46	78.00	82.00	8.30
5½	1 Oct. '52	77.00	81.00	7.60
6	15 Mar. '52	80.00	82.50	8.04

*Payable Can., N.Y. & £. ▴Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. †Payable Can. & N.Y. ▪Payable N.Y. ‡Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. §Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate; minimum rate 2%.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Close Aug. 9	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian	20c	5.75	..
Beattie Gold	5c	1.10	..
Bralorne	40c+25c	7.40	*8.7
Buffalo Ankerite	50c+12½c	9.50	*6.8
Bulolo Gold	‡1.50	25.00	..
Cariboo	10c	1.50	6.6
Central Patricia	8c	2.60	..
Coniagas	12½c	2.35	..
Coniaurum	5c	1.31	..
Cons. Smelters	50c+$1	87.50	..
Dome Mines	$2+$2	40.50	*9.8
Falconbridge	30c	8.75	3.4
Hollinger	65c+45c	11.87	*9.2
Howey Gold	4c	.35	..
Hudson Bay	75c	34.75	..
Island Mountain	‡5c	.60	..
Inter. Mining	30c	11.12	..
Inter. Nickel, com.	$2	66.00	3
Kerr Lake	5c	.35	..
Kirk. Lake	‡3c	1.28	..
Lake Shore	$4+$1	50.50	9.9
Lava Cap M.	5c	1.15	..
Little Long Lac	30c	5.55	..
Macassa	15c	5.50	2.7
McIntyre	$2	33.75	5.9
McKenzie Red Lake	4c	1.24	..
McKinley Sec.	5c	.63	..
Noranda	‡$1.75	67.13	..
Nor. Can. Mining	‡2c	.72	..
Nipissing	25c	2.35	..
Placer Develop.	‡50c	16.50	..
Premier	12c+3c	2.50	*6.0
Pioneer, B.C.	40c	3.95	10.1
Pickle Crow	40c	5.50	7.2
Reno	12c	.87	13.7
San Antonio	7c	1.69	..
Sheep Creek	8c+1c	.82	*10.9
Siscoe	20c+1c	3.70	*5.6
Sudbury Basin	†10c	5.05	..
Sullivan Cons.	†2½c	1.25	..
Sylvanite	20c+5c	3.20	*7.8
Teck-Hughes	40c+5c	5.05	*8.9
Toburn	8c	2.75	3.4
Ventures	†12½c	8.75	..
Wright-Harg.	40c+25c	6.35	*10.2

‡Interim. †Initial.

*Yield includes bonus.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass	30c	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Do., bonus	30c	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Aluminium, pfd.	$1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Do., arrears	$4	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Biltmore Hats	$1.75	Sept. 15	Aug. 14
Borden Co.	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Bank of Montreal	$2	Sept. 1	July 31
Bk. of Toronto	$2.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Bk. Can. Nationale	$2	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Buff-Ankerite	12½c	Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Do., extra	7½c	Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Candn. Int. Inv. Tr.	$1.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Corporate Investors	6½c	Aug. 15	July 31
Crown Cork	20c	Aug. 16	July 31
Can. Bk. of Com.	$2	Sept. 1	July 31
Cosmos Imp.	25c	Aug. 14	July 31
Do., pref.	$1.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Canadian Oil	12½c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do., pref.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Corr P. Box, pf.	$1.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Can. Wire & C., p.‡	$6	Sept. 7	Aug. 20
Dom. Tar & Chem., pfd.	$1.37½	Sept. 15	Aug. 25
Dom. Scot. Inv., pf.	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Dom. Ang. Inv., pf.	$1.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Dom. Bridge	30c	Aug. 14	July 31
Electrolux Corp.	40c	Sept. 15	Aug. 16
Do., extra	10c	Sept. 15	Aug. 16
Eng. Elec., A	62½c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Ford Motor, A. B.	25c	Sept. 18	Aug. 28
Gurd, Chas., pf.	$1.75	Aug. 16	July 31
Hollinger Cons.	5c	Aug. 12	July 29
Do., extra	5c	Aug. 12	July 29
Inter. Nickel, c.	50c	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Kelvinator, pfd.	$1.75	Aug. 16	Aug. 5
Laura Secord	75c	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Little Long Lac	10c	Aug. 16	Aug. 5
L. of Woods M., pf.	$1.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Loblaw, A & B	25c	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
McColl-Fron., c.	10c	Sept. 15	Aug. 14
McIntyre-Porc.	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 3
Nat. Biscuit, pf.	$1.75	Aug. 31	Aug. 13
Nat. Biscuit, c.	40c	Oct. 15	Sept. 10
Old Can. Inv.	6%	Aug. 5	July 31
Do., pref.	5%	Aug. 5	July 31
Ont. Steel Prod., pf	$1.75	Aug. 15	July 31
Penmans	75c	Aug. 16	Aug. 5
Photo Engravers	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Quebec Power	25c	Aug. 16	July 26
Regent Knitting	40c	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Remington-Rand	35c	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Royal Bank	$2	Sept. 1	July 31
Rolland Paper	25c	Aug. 16	Aug. 6
Do., pref.	$1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Second St'd. R'lties	1c	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Sylvanite Gold	20c	Sept. 30	Aug. 16
Sigma Mines*	1c	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Shawinigan W.	20c	Aug. 16	July 28
South Can. Pwr., c.	20c	Aug. 16	July 31
Toburn Gold	2c	Aug. 21	July 22
Union Gas	15c	Sept. 15	Aug. 20
United Fuel, pf.	$3	Aug. 16	July 31
United Corp., A	‡75c	Aug. 16	July 31
Walker-G. & W.	50c	Sept. 15	Aug. 20
Do., pref.	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 20
West. Koot. Pr., pf.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 22

* Initial. ‡ On arrears.

Seek Stadler For Estimate Abitibi Profit

Liquidator to Stress Earnings in Fight Against Plan

COURT FIGHT COMING

R. S. McPherson, liquidator for Abitibi Power & Paper Co., plans to employ John Stadler, eminent Montreal consultant on newsprint engineering problems, to make estimates of Abitibi earnings for the information of investors in connection with the reorganization battle now under way.

It is first necessary to have court sanction of the expenditures required to compile and publicize the estimates. The aim is to strengthen the claims of Abitibi shareholders as to the value of their equity in the enterprise. Throughout the recent discussions of the Abitibi reorganization, shareholder groups, whose interests are largely represented by the liquidator, have based their claims for generous consideration upon estimates of sharply increased earnings for the company in the near future.

The liquidator has taken preliminary action against the bondholders' committee's reorganization plan recently by contesting the court application to put the assets up for judicial sale at a bondholders' meeting. The Financial Post understands that this will be followed soon by filing of the liquidator's judicial sale proposal under the bondholders' plan.

Plans Analyzed

In a condensed comparison of the two chief plans for reorganizing Abitibi, W. C. Pitfield & Co., investment firm, estimates earnings, and calculates the proportions available for new securities, as follows:

Pitfield Estimates of Abitibi Earnings

Newsprint output tons	Price per ton $	Avail. for interest after deprec'n but before income tax
550,000(1)	50	$8,087,000
600,000	50	8,650,000
650,000	50	9,212,000
550,000	55	10,177,000
600,000	55	10,930,000
650,000(2)	55	11,682,000
750,000*	55	*12,475,000
Possible for 1938(3)	..	†9,885,000

*Including 100,000 tons newsprint from Espanola mill which it is not planned to re-open at present.

†Combining (1) and (2).

Comparative Earnings Relationships

Basis:	Times interest earned	—Earnings* per share— Before conversions	On max. stk. issue
1. Bondholders' Plan:			
(1)	2.29	$2.39	$1.81
(2)	3.31	4.27	2.80
(3)	2.80	3.33	2.30
2. Liquidator's Plan:			
(1)	2.24	$2.07	$1.11
(2)	3.23	3.73	2.01
(3)	2.74	2.90	1.56

*After 15% income tax.

Although the Pitfield analysis does not express a preference for either plan, it will be noted that earnings per new share would be higher under the bondholders' plan than under the liquidator's. This tends to bear out the contention of bondholders that the proposed shares under their plan are of greater worth than the liquidator's proposed new shares.

Estimates by Coverdale & Colpitts, New York engineering firm, compiled for the bondholders' committee, place earnings at $6,487,000 available for interest, after depreciation and before income tax, on output of 560,000 tons of newsprint at $50 a ton. This would be comparable with the Pitfield estimate of $8,087,000 on approximately the same production and price.

The Coverdale & Colpitts estimate would mean net profits of $1.55 a share for the initial new common under the bondholders' reorganization plan, against the $2.39 a share in the Pitfield estimate.

Distribution of Stock

The Pitfield comparison shows distribution of new common shares to present security holders under the liquidator's and the bondholders' plan, as follows:

Percentage Shares of New Common

Present issue:	of initial issue	of maximum issue
1. Bondholders' Plan:		
5% bonds	14.8%	22.0%
7% pref.	3.1%	2.3%
6% pref.	75.2%	59.6%
Common	6.7%	14.9%
Sundry	0.2%	*1.2%
2. Liquidator's Plan:		
5% bonds	.....	36.6%
7% pref.	2.8%	1.5%
6% pref.	85.4%	46.0%
Common	11.8%	15.9%

*Mostly for Abitibi employees.

Main Legal Arguments

Two of the main points in the liquidator's argument against the bondholders' judicial sale proceedings will be:

1. That there has not yet been a foreclosure under the Abitibi bond mortgage and that there are defects in the mortgage trust deed that prevent such foreclosure proceedings as the bondholders are taking.

2. That the Ontario Judicature Act on which the bondholders' plan is based does not permit such a distribution of securities to shareholders as is contemplated in the plan, because it interferes with the superior Dominion Winding-Up Act under which the liquidator holds his authority.

In connection with the latter point of the legal debate, J. P. Ripley, chairman of the bondholders' committee, has been careful to define matters. In his discussion of the plan, he states the old bondholders are concerned only with the securities they are to receive "in relation to the aggregate consideration to be made available for all parties junior to the old bondholders." And that the bondholders' committee "has not taken part in determining the ratios of division of shares and warrants among the shareholders."

Mr. Ripley's comment is aimed at avoiding any impression of interfering with the powers of the liquidator to distribute new securities among the shareholders. The liquidator's argument, however, will be that the bondholders' plan does interfere with the liquidator's authority.

Government Stands Off

The attitude of the Ontario Government to the Abitibi reorganization, another important aspect of the situation for the investor, continues to be not to take sides but to see that the company is extricated from receivership as soon as possible.

However, under the agreement with the Ontario Government and the Ontario Hydro Commission to settle claims against Abitibi and rearrange the company's timber limits, one of the important qualifying clauses provides for reorganization either by some form of compromise plan or by a judicial sale plan, but gives the Government the power of veto. So far, the Government has indicated it intends to leave the exact form of settlement largely to the courts.

Island Mountain To Resume Work

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Island Mountain Gold Mines, which was shut down with Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company late in May by labor trouble, will resume operations Aug. 16, a majority of the men having signified their willingness to return to their jobs.

Cariboo Gold Quartz went into production again a few weeks ago and is rapidly building up to a normal basis of operation.

Restoration at Island Mountain means the complete rout of the C.I.O. organization in the Cariboo mining area, and it is regarded as unlikely, in view of the final outcome of the strike, that any further attempt will be made this season to force union demands on the mining industry.

From the outset the Cariboo operators refused to bargain with the C.I.O. although they expressed willingness to discuss any grievances with their own employees. The men returned under the same conditions as those prevailing before the strike. No wage increases were granted.

Prairie Industries

The Prairie Provinces have over 2,700 manufacturing plants. They employ over 45,000 people and their payroll is in excess of $53,000,000 a year, says a report of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 297

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1937.

By Order of the Board

JACKSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY
General Manager General Manager

Montreal, 20th July, 1937.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 202

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1937, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st July, 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
A. E. ARSCOTT
General Manager.

Toronto, 22nd July, 1937.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (2%) (being at the rate of 8% per annum) has been declared by the Directors of the Banque Canadienne Nationale on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 31st day of August, 1937. This dividend, bearing the number 186, will be payable at the Main office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the first day of September, 1937, to the shareholders of record on August 14, 1937.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES ST-PIERRE,
General Manager.

Borden's

COMMON DIVIDEND
No. 110

A quarterly dividend of forty cents (40¢) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of this Company, payable September 1, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 14, 1937. Checks will be mailed.

The Borden Company
E. L. NOETZEL, *Treasurer*

A. J. PATTISON Jr. & CO. Ltd.
Established 1907
CORPORATION SECURITIES
Royal Bank — EL. 5101
TORONTO

DIVIDEND NOTICES

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS:

Notice of Dividend No. 24

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of Five per cent (5%) (representing five cents per share) on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable in United States funds, has been declared as Dividend No. 24.

Such Dividend will be payable September 30th, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 16th, 1937.

In the case of Share Warrants such Dividend will be payable on or after September 30th, 1937, in respect to the shares specified therein, upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 24 at:

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, or any branch of said Bank in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) at the Bank's current buying rate for United States funds on the date the coupon is cashed, without deduction for collection charges; or, Liberty Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Canadian Five per cent. (5%) tax will be deducted from Dividends paid to non-residents.

By Order of the Board.
W. S. WALTON,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 6th, 1937.

Grain Acreage Sharply Down

Estimate For 1937 Surprises Western Provinces

Surprise was occasioned last week by publication of the acreage estimate of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association. This showed a total of 19,497,000 acres seeded to wheat in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as against 22,958,000 acres seeded in 1936. The maximum acreage ever recorded in western Canada was in 1932 when the Dominion Government reported 26,395,000 acres. The greatest decline recorded is in Saskatchewan where the North-West Grain Dealers' Association put the 1937 acreage at 11,364,000 against 14,596,000 in 1936, while the Dominion Government gives the acreage for 1932 at 15,543,000.

The decline is due to three separate causes. Since 1932 there has been some progressive permanent abandonment of cultivation on a fairly considerable area in the drier parts of southwestern Saskatchewan where soil was recognized as being unsuitable for permanent wheat growing. While there is no available record of the facts in that connection, it is possible that more than a million acres of land on which wheat growing was once tried have been permanently abandoned for that purpose. The larger part of the decline is considered due to lack of moisture this spring.

Lack of Seed

Another contributing factor was lack of seed, for farmers without seed grain were able to secure from municipalities and government agencies only limited quantity.

If there are good fall rains this year giving a promise of subsoil moisture for next year's crop, an increase is likely in Saskatchewan's wheat acreage.

The decline recorded in Alberta is from 8,200,000 acres in 1932 and 7,360,000 acres in 1936 to 7,315,000 in 1937. There has been a good deal of permanent abandonment in the drier parts of Alberta, but that process began somewhat earlier than was the case in Saskatchewan and has been considerably offset by increase in the north and particularly in the Peace River country.

Manitoba Mixed Farming

In Manitoba a total of 2,273,000 acres is reported as seeded to wheat as against 2,566,000 acres last year.

Tamblyn Profit And Sales Gain

Six Months' Figures Show Sharp Improvement on 1936

G. Tamblyn, Ltd., drug merchandising chain, reports a substantial increase in profits for the second quarter of 1937. Sales of $846,482 for the three months ended June 30, 1937, are up $10,713, while profits of $18,834 for the same period have increased $11,489 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1936. For the six months ended June 30, 1937, sales are up $39,764 and profits up $36,279 compared with the same period a year ago.

Earnings for the 12 months ended June 30, 1937, were $154,926, according to Cochran, Murray & Co., which is equivalent to $1.25 a share on the company's common stock after preferred dividends. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, actual net profits were equal to 84 cents a share on the common after preferred dividends for the full year on the new preferred stock.

	1937 $	1936 $
Three Months Ended June 30		
Sales	846,482	835,739
Profits	18,8[illegible]	7,375
Six Months Ended June 30		
Sales	[illegible]	1,729,944
Profits	60,270	23,991

Canada Dry Ginger Ale Earns 69c. In 9 Months

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., reports net profit for the three months ended June 30, 1937, equivalent to 49 cents a share on the 512,631 shares of common stock. Actual net profits were $249,854 compared with a loss of $7,555 in the corresponding quarter of 1936.

For the nine months ended June 30, 1937, net profits of Canada Dry were equal to 69 cents a share against a deficit of 42 cents a share in the corresponding period a year ago.

The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the issue of 102,526 shares of capital stock. The stock will be offered first to shareholders at the rate of 1 new share for each 5 now held, and then publicly through underwriters. The underwriters will be named by amendment.

Consolidated Income Account
Three Months Ended June 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross profit	2,216,450	1,402,831
Less: Advert., sell., dist. & admin.	1,891,107	1,319,129
Oper. profit	325,343	83,701
Add: Other inc.	60,451	11,288
Gross income	385,794	94,989
Less: Other deduct.	30,454	24,672
Depreciation	57,407	50,958
Interest	7,760	2,025
Est. income taxes	40,319	24,889
Net profit	249,854	*7,555

*Loss.

Consolidated Income Account
Nine Months Ended June 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross profit	5,402,271	3,423,099
Less: Advert., sell., distr. & admin.	4,802,236	3,374,757
Oper. profit	600,035	48,342
Add: Other income	119,658	73,154
Gross income	719,693	121,496
Less: Other deductions	99,980	144,811
Depreciation	174,430	149,103
Interest	27,585	4,572
Est. inc. taxes	66,318	39,217
Net profit	351,400	*216,207

*Loss.

Wood, Alexander Will Buy Bonds

Wood, Alexander & James Ltd., Hamilton, has given notice that $24,000 has been paid to the trustee for purchase of the company's 6% first mortgage bonds for sinking fund.

Tenders of bonds for purchase for the sinking fund are invited through National Trust Co., Hamilton, August 21, 1937.

Week in Wheat

Wheat Prices React To Crop Estimates

Government Places Yield at 164 Million Bushels — Conditions in Manitoba and Alberta Found Better Than A Year Ago

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Feature of trading in the early part of this week was the sharp reaction to the Federal Government's estimate of the spring wheat crop. The official report places the yield per acre as of the end of July at only 35% of the long term average—the lowest figure in 30 years. Coupled with resurrection of some European demand, the report is credited with hoisting prices sharply.

In terms of total crop, the Government's estimate works out to about 164 million bushels. Some observers hold that this errs on the conservative side; that indications are for a crop 10 million bushels higher.

Conditions in Manitoba are decidedly better than last year with crop prospects approaching the long term average. Ample supplies of feed and forage seem assured. In the past week, heavy rains have delayed harvesting of a good deal of grain ready to cut, and farmers are hoping for favorable harvest weather.

In Saskatchewan, there has been no very substantial relief from record-breaking drought. Extent of the damage is indicated in the Government report which shows that prospects dropped from 34% to 14% of average during July. Feed supplies are very short, although some improvement has been noticeable recently. In some districts of the province, a few fields formerly despaired of entirely will yield a few bushels to the acre. It is being confirmed, however, that over a large part of the province not even seed will be returned.

A considerable acreage in Alberta is in the same position, although rains have benefitted improved prospects in some districts. The outlook for the province is moderately better than a year ago.

World wheat shipments last week were 7 million bushels of which 2½ millions were contributed by North America while Australia furnished 1.8 million. North America is expected to provide during the crop year an average of nearly 5 million bushels weekly.

The fact that the crop year has started with such small shipments from this continent illustrates the present market situation. A trading basis is yet to be established which will permit a normal volume of business. Importance attached to the Argentine crop is also shown by weakness which developed on Monday on reports of rains in that country. Recent reports had emphasized damage supposed to have been done by long continued dry weather and suggestions had been made that Argentina might be able to produce an export surplus little more than 100 million bushels. That country's crop, however, has a great capacity for recovery.

American Crop

The market is still seeking a price basis on which to export weekly several million bushels of United States wheat. Canadian prices, for all practical purposes, are following a course parallel to that of the United States, although maintaining a premium that keeps them out of line for any great volume of business.

For a time, United States farmers tended to be cautious sellers, but with the great flood of winter wheat which has been harvested and shipped, they have been selling in increasing quantities on a declining market. Abundant crops of feed grain in sight have removed any scarcity complex from the minds of farmers, while current prices, which are close to those prevailing for wheat in the United States at this time last year, are accepted as satisfactory. The volume of grain offered for sale has been sufficient to require some balancing by sale for export before equilibrium could be reached.

• • •

Overseas Market

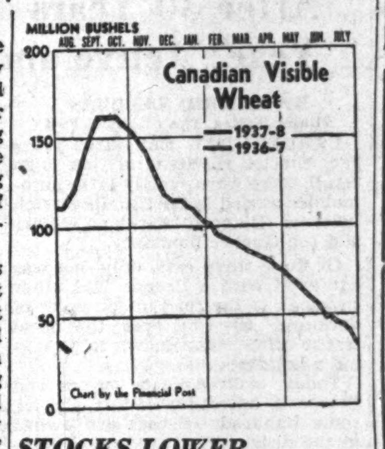
Overseas buyers have been slow to act. They refuse to become excited over the shortage in the Canadian crop, largely balanced in their eyes by the production of an export surplus in the United States. Immediate supplies have been obtained by drawing on supplies afloat, or by using up the last of home reserves in anticipation of new crop domestic wheat. Exports from India and fairly large weekly shipments from Australia have helped bridge the gap. Thus wheat, instead of becoming a scarce commodity at the end of the crop year at July 31, has been reasonably plentiful in comparison with actual demand.

All market authorities appear to agree, however, that large North American shipments must commence fairly soon to take care of requirements of importing countries until new crop wheat is available from the southern hemisphere.

• • •

Russian Wheat

Although anticipation of Russian shipments has been given as a reason for recent wheat market weakness, overseas opinion is divided as to the possible extent of such business. Russian reports seldom furnish reliable information as to availability of surplus supplies, and the only test is the actual offering of wheat for sale. Some offerings are reported to have been made, and one actual shipment to have been despatched to Greece. A Broomhall estimate some time ago credited Russia with possible exports of 32 million bushels during the current crop year. The tendency, however, has been to discount that estimate, in view of the slowness of quantity offerings in quantity to materialize.



STOCKS LOWER

Further shrinkage in commercially stored wheat brought the total to 30 million bushels at the end of the first week in the new crop year. It is probable, however, that visible supply will show steady increase over the next few months as new crop wheat comes into elevators. Exports may be limited as Canadian wheat is held at a premium and the United States is exporting rapidly.

Details in bushels of Canada's current supply of wheat in marketable positions and export clearances are as follows:

Aug. 7	Week Previous	Last Year
Visible Supplies		
30,022,000	33,285,000	116,737,000
Export Clearances*		
1,678,892	2,025,960	5,686,612

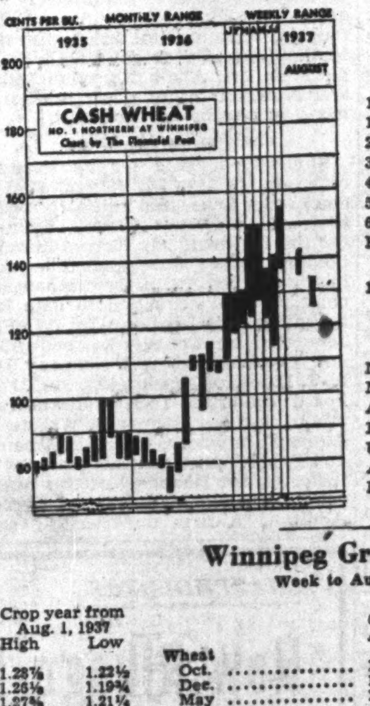
*Plus U. S. imports.

Bell Telephone Issues More Stock to Employees

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bell Telephone Co. of Canada reports that during July 373 shares were issued for purposes of the employees stock plan as authorized. This brings the issued capital to 788,534 shares.

Wheat Prices



(Cash Quotations)

	For Week Aug. 10 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
1 Man. Hard	1.35	1.27⅞	1.41⅛	1.35⅛
1 Northern	1.35	1.27⅞	1.41⅛	1.35⅛
2 Northern	1.29	1.22⅞	1.37⅞	1.29⅛
3 Northern	1.26	1.18⅝	1.33⅜	1.25⅝
4 Northern	1.21⅝	1.15⅝	1.27⅞	1.21⅛
5 Wheat	1.12	1.06⅝	1.16⅞	1.11⅛
6 Wheat	1.06	.97⅝	1.10⅝	1.05⅛
Feed Wheat	.90	.84⅝	.94⅛	.89⅛
Vancouver: Week to Aug. 9:				
1 Northern	1.28	1.22⅜	1.32⅞	1.31⅜

Competitive Export Prices:

August shipments:	Week to Aug. 9 High	Low
No. 1 North. (Atlan.)	1.56⅝	1.49
No. 2 North. (Atlan.)	1.51¾	1.43½
Australian	1.39¼	1.31
Indian (new crop)†	1.35	1.29⅝
U. S. Hard Winters	1.37¾	1.34⅝
Argentine (Rosafe)*	1.30¾	1.29⅛
Rumanian	1.30¾	1.26⅝

*New crop Jan.-Feb. †July.

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Aug. 10, 1937

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1937 High	Low		Open Aug. 4	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 10
		Wheat				
1.28⅞	1.22½	Oct.	1.25	1.28⅞	1.22½	1.27⅞
1.25⅛	1.19¾	Dec.	1.21	1.26⅛	1.19¾	1.24¾
1.27⅝	1.21¼	May	1.21½	1.27⅝	1.21¼	1.26⅝
		Oats				
.48¼	.43¾	Oct.	.43¾	.49⅝	.43¾	.48⅛
.44⅝	.40¼	Dec.	.40¼	.46⅝	.40¼	.44½
.47¼	.42½	May	.42½	.47¼	.43½	.45½
		Barley				
.62⅞	.58½	Oct.	.58½	.62⅞	.58½	.61¼
.60¾	.57	Dec.	.57	.60¾	.57	.59⅝
		Flax				
1.79	1.73	Oct.	1.73	1.79	1.73	1.79
1.75¾	1.72	Dec.	1.72	1.75¾	1.72	1.73
1.81	1.76	May	1.76	1.81	1.76	1.81
		Rye				
.93½	.84⅞	Oct.	.85	.93½	.84⅞	.92⅞
.90⅜	.83½	Dec.	.83⅝	.90⅜	.83⅝	.90⅜
.91⅞	.87	May	.90¼	.91⅞	.87	.91⅛

Westflank, Davies Pete Are Listed in Toronto

Stock of two additional Alberta oil companies has been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, trading having started August 11 in Davies Petroleum and Westflank Oil Co.

Davies Petroleum, incorporated with a B.C. charter in 1937, is drilling two wells, Davies No. 2 being under the supervision of Royalite, and, at last report, nearing the limestone. Davies No. 1 well, also in the Turner Valley, is down nearly 3,500 feet, and was switching to rotary equipment at last report. The company is capitalized at two million shares, no par value. Maynard J. Davies is president.

Westflank Oil Co., capitalized at 2.5 million shares, no par value, all of which are outstanding, is drilling three wells, the deepest of which, No. 1 well, is down 3,437 feet.

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Capacity:
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BUTLER BYERS BROS. LTD., Saskatoon, Sask.
McCALLUM-HILL AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Regina, Sask.
J. K. RINGLAND & COMPANY, LIMITED, Herald Building, Lethbridge.

Week in Mining

World Struggle Behind Base Metals Advance

Effort of Dealers to Freeze Out Speculators Seen Successful—Stabilization of Markets Said to be Accomplished

The strongest action since the spring break in base metals is currently dominating the market, with gains in most stocks of this group resulting.

Behind this move is believed to be an international Donnybrook, of large dimensions and considerable duration, between producers and consumers on the one hand, and less legitimate speculator on the other.

It is now generally known that while base metal prices were rising sharply in the early part of the year, the producer-consumer group was alarmed by the activities of the speculator, whose operations consistently interfere with the normal supply and demand price level. Such interference is, of course, a serious danger to the price structure.

It is thought a "big squeeze" was therefore instituted with the object of eliminating the speculator. Thus arose the paradoxical contrast between strong statistical positions for base metals and weak prices.

Each metal, of course, presents a separate and distinct problem, but all three have been influenced by the broad struggle outlined above. Zinc is making the most rapid advances, as buyers are reported to be storming producers for the metal, with orders in some cases being placed four months in advance. Copper sales are also gathering momentum, sales for the last week in July being reliably reported as representing 41% of the entire month's sales.

Quebec Learns a Lesson?

Travelling recently through the mining camps of northeastern Ontario, near the Quebec border, The Financial Post representative was struck by the number of prospectors, some of whom have long been associated with Quebec mining, who are moving westward across the interprovincial boundary. They are completely disillusioned by Quebec's sudden and inexplicable "Quebec-mines-for-Quebeckers" policy. Not only the famed Bill No. 5, which has been discussed before in these columns, but regulations and pending legislation are responsible for this marked exodus.

One prospector, who had left a promising group in Quebec to try his luck in Ontario, stated that he considered it useless to attempt to find finances for development under the existing conditions.

Quebec has had one of the most successful periods experienced by any province in mining development recently, the Cadillac region alone having won world-wide recognition as a potentially important mineral zone While companies already developing in this area are continuing, exploration for new properties has slowed up at an almost alarming rate, The Post was informed

If the Quebec Government were deliberately trying to discourage necessary outside capital from developing its mineral resources, it is doubtful if it could have hit on a more effective method.

* * *

Anglo-Huronian Active

Anglo-Huronian Ltd., holding and operating company, appears recently to have become increasingly active in the Canadian mining scene.

Having taken part in the financing of the eminently successful Kerr-Addison development in Larder Lake, the company is now helping to finance the adjoining Sheldon Larder Lake. In addition, it is cooperating in the financing of its own Vipond mine in the Porcupine together with the adjoining Inspiration group, under the newly formed Mace Gold Mines. These interests are in addition, of course, to the company's investment interests in such gold properties as Sigma, Omega, Lamaque, McWatters, and others

All this appears to indicate that the management of Anglo-Huronian, which has a reputation for shrewdly judging future developments as they affect mining, has no particular fear as to the future of gold.

* * *

Turner Scores Another

Announcement by Royalite officials that the Royalite Sterling Pacific No. 5 well is definitely in the 1,000-barrels-a-day class adds to Turner Valley's impressive results in the search for major crude production. The latest addition to the crude oil producers is reported to run around 48 degrees Baume, a good quality crude, worth between $1.75 and $1.85 per barrel. This success is believed to enhance the prospects of four other wells to the west.

Another interesting development in the Alberta scene is the success of the Moose-Devonian No. 2 well, which encountered a horizon of gas and oil in the Devonian limestone in the Moose structure, west of Calgary. At time of writing, definite news was lacking as to whether this well will be a natural flowing well, or whether pumping will have to be resorted to. The well is being closed for a week in an effort to build up pressure.

* * *

Mining Stock Index

Base metals showed independent strength and were the chief feature on Canadian mining markets for the week ending Aug. 5. Increasing copper prices, a reported scarcity in zinc and higher quotations for lead at New York, together with firmness on the London base metals market, were some of the principal factors influencing the advance. Golds were mainly steady, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index advancing narrowly from 108.9 to 109.2 and trading was without feature worthy of comment. In spite of the improvement shown above, the general average of 142.3 for the week of Aug. 5 was slightly lower than the previous week's index of 142.5. The gold section receded 0.3 to 109.0 while base metals moved up 0.2 to 280.5.

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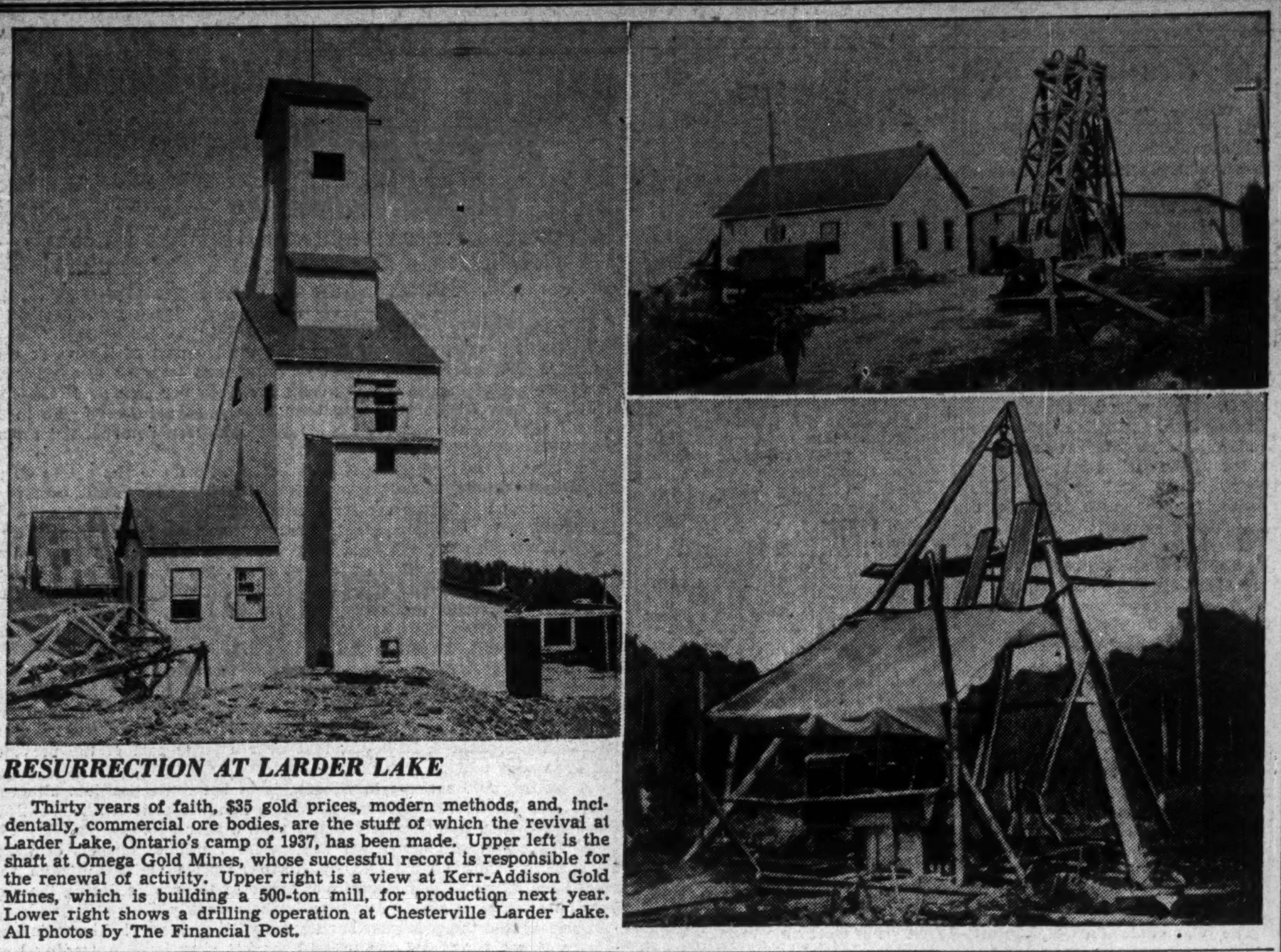

RESURRECTION AT LARDER LAKE

Thirty years of faith, $35 gold prices, modern methods, and, incidentally, commercial ore bodies, are the stuff of which the revival at Larder Lake, Ontario's camp of 1937, has been made. Upper left is the shaft at Omega Gold Mines, whose successful record is responsible for the renewal of activity. Upper right is a view at Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, which is building a 500-ton mill, for production next year. Lower right shows a drilling operation at Chesterville Larder Lake. All photos by The Financial Post.

Larder Lives Again

Ontario's Oldest Gold Field Enters New Boom Era After 30 Years of Hoping — Province's "Camp of the Year" Active and Crowded

By WILFRID SANDERS
Mining Editor, The Financial Post

LARDER CITY, Ont.—Two years ago, charter residents of this town recall, there were exactly three automobiles owned in the 20-mile stretch between Bidgood Kirkland Mines and the Quebec boundary.

Of these three cars, only one was equipped with a license. The other two took to the road under cover of darkness, or whenever the local traffic officer was known to be taking a holiday.

Today, with a dozen mines and prospects operating in this district, some hundreds of cars are owned in the district, and the gravel highway between Kirkland Lake and Rouyn is as busy an artery of commerce as one could wish to see.

The Larder Lake area, probably the oldest gold camp in Ontario, has good grounds for claiming to be Ontario's 1937 gold camp. It has waited over 30 years for this honor, having been discovered in the early part of the century.

Twenty Sleep in Attic

Since the initial staking rush 30 years ago, Larder City fell on hard times. Originally laid out with park sites, and all the perquisites of a real city (it is still "Larder City") the population dwindled until by 1935, the town could muster only about 45 souls. Population today is well over 1,000, and the town is a hive of activity. As an example of what this means, the writer met a prospector who had arrived in the town the day before. He had applied at each of the town's two large hotels, only to be told that every available corner was occupied. He was directed to a home which, he was told, took in boarders. Arriving at this house, he was shown to an attic, where no less than 20 men were sleeping, two in a bed. The prospector decided to sleep one more night under the stars.

This man had just staked the last group of claims in the area. Believing with others that the district had been staked solid for some time, he was surprised to find that for some inexplicable reason, a group of 24 water claims in the centre of the lake, along the line of strike between Kerr Addison and Martin Bird, had been overlooked. Within a few hours he had staked and recorded his claims, and is now waiting for the ice to form on the lake, in order that his new property may be drilled.

Key to the amazing transformation which has gone on in Larder Lake since last visited by the writer some two years ago, is the success obtained at Omega, the area's only producing mine, at Kerr-Addison, Martin Bird, and others.

Omega Gold Mines

Omega Gold Mines, under the control and technical supervision of Castle-Tretheway Mines, was formed in 1935 after the tangled affairs of several companies had been straightened out by the Ontario Securities Commission, allowing Omega to take active control.

Operating on a low grade of ore, Omega Gold Mines is now handling around 500 tons per day, after completing installation of new hoisting equipment. The lowest workings being developed at present are the 1,050-foot level. Operations to date have been confined largely to the old workings, and little effort has been made to discover new ore bodies. Some improvement in the average grade of about $5.74 mentioned in the annual statement has been met with recently, The Financial Post understands. Last year total costs were $3.46 per ton. Assuming a recovery per ton of only $5.75, and total costs at $3.60, on a 500 ton per day basis, this operation would show a net profit of some $390,000 annually, indicating that the management was being conservative when it estimated that it would take Omega four years to pay off its $632,000 loan from Castle Tretheway. Development work below the 1,000-foot level might, of course, increase the costs over this estimate, but possible higher recovery might, on the other hand, offset higher costs.

Kerr-Addison is Bright Spot

Omega was, at the time of The Post's visit, employing about 200 men. Nearly 200 men were also being employed at the next most important Larder Lake property, Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, where preparations are being made to erect a 500-ton mill, for initial production next April.

Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, whose almost sensational drilling results were a feature of the mining market some months ago, has obtained these results on what are regarded as some of the oldest claims in Ontario. These claims were acquired by Kerr-Addison last year from Proprietary Mines, which had acquired them in the dim dark days of this century from the bankrupt Canadian Associated Goldfields.

This long postponed revival of interest in Larder Lake results in many curious stories. For example, E. J. Thompson, staker of the Thompson-Cadillac group in Quebec, is reported to have done a considerable amount of work, including the sinking of shallow test pits on a property near the present Kerr-Addison, some 32 years ago. He could find nobody with money to spare who would believe the encouraging results he obtained, and the property became idle, remaining so for 32 years. Today, Mr. Thompson's son is supervising a drilling programme on this identical group, finishing the work started by his father and substantiating the results obtained so many years ago.

To return to Kerr-Addison, the company is just starting the new No. 3, four-compartment shaft, about 800 feet east of the main shaft, which is down over 500 feet. This shaft will be continued down to the 700-foot level, and in the meantime lateral work is being pushed on the 500-foot level. Initial objective of the new No. 3 shaft will be 750 feet.

New Ore Body

Centre of interest at the present time is the new ore body indicated by diamond drilling east of the main ore body on the 175-foot level. Latest figures gave the new ore body a length of 110 feet, a width of 14 feet and a grade of $6.21 per ton. At the same time, the company has obtained indications of further ore bodies west of the main ore body.

These new developments are not included in estimates of 600,000 tons developed and 400,000 tons indicated ore reserves.

At the recent annual meeting, costs, comprising milling, mining, development, administration and general, were estimated by M. F. Fairlie, consulting engineer, at $4 per ton, with a grade of $6.75 per ton. This figure does not include depreciation and write-offs, or taxes.

Kerr-Addison is capitalized at $5 millions, in $1 par value stock, of which $4,719,066 was outstanding at the end of June. All underwritings and options on the stock have been completed, the last 1,000 shares at 50 cents per share having been taken up a week or so ago. Financed by a group including Mining Corp. of Canada, Ventures Ltd., International Mining Corp., Connell Mining & Exploration Co., Anglo Huronian Ltd. and Noranda Mines, Kerr-Addison has a strong board behind it.

Sheldon Larder Lake

Similarly notable for its strong directors is the newly formed **Sheldon Larder Lake Gold Mines,** formed to develop a group of claims adjoining the southwesterly Kerr-Addison holdings. Since development work has hardly yet started the company's chief physical attraction to date is its interesting location. Dr. W. F. James has been engaged as consultant. Heading the new company is A. J. Davis, of Newmarket, and the board comprises such well-known mining men as George B. Webster. James Y. Murdoch, Andre Dorfman, and F. M. Connell. As this personnel indicates, the financing of this new company is similar to that of Kerr-Addison. A firm underwriting on 500,000 shares at 20 cents net to the treasury has been taken.

One of the most prominent prospects in this area is that of **Martin-Bird Gold Mines,** formed to acquire the property of Martin-Bird syndicate. This property has been partially developed to a depth of 375 feet, with three levels opened up. Recently, development on the 250-foot or second level resulted in intersecting a 10-ft. width assaying $16 per ton. This section is being drifted on. Encouragement has also been obtained from drilling from the first level. At the present time the company is engaged in connecting the No. 2 shaft with the 375-foot level, after which the No. 1 shaft will be deepened to allow for deeper exploration.

Chesterville Larder Lake

Just east of Kerr-Addison is the veteran property of **Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Co.,** which dates from the earliest days of the camp, and whose intriguing history has been told in a previous issue of The Financial Post. At the time of The Post's visit, Chesterville was drilling its No. 8 hole. Details of the new financing arrangements in connection with this property appear in another column.

Yama Gold Mines, which has seen considerable surface work, is waiting arrival of a diamond drill to carry out the programme recommended by H. G. Way, consulting geologist. Mr. Way, in a recent report, stated that a mineralized zone had been located and traced for approximately 1,000 feet. Recently three additional claims were purchased to protect the strike of this zone, and the company reports encouragement in tracing the zone on to the newly acquired property. Arrangements have been made for 4,000 feet of drilling.

To develop the old Harris-Maxwell group, adjoining the present Omega Gold Mines, Proprietary Mines formed **Raven River Gold Mines,** which has every indication of becoming a small profitable producer. The company has purchased the 50-ton mill of Bosquet Gold Mines, and plans to start production this autumn. Previous operators had sunk a shaft to 500 feet and established three levels. Some 18,000 tons of $12 ore has been indicated, with recent development work having tended to increase this estimate.

Kir-Vit Mines is sinking its shaft to an initial depth of 200 feet, after which two levels will be opened up. Colin A. Campbell, supervising the work, reports that surface results have been encouraging.

Fenland Gold Mines, adjoining Omega, is drilling. Values to date have been quite low, although the company claims to have indicated a large body of medium grade ore.

Barber-Larder Lake Gold Mines, with holdings in McGarry twp., is another drilling property. Recently the company pulled a 37-ft core, 10 feet of which returned an average of $10. Former drilling results have been equally as encouraging.

Real "Daddy" of the Larder Lake camp is **Proprietary Mines,** which has, for many years, held on to large holdings in the area, and is only now starting to get some return for its faith and persistence. Proprietary now holds 1,026,676 shares of Kerr-Addison, worth at current prices of around $2.30 per share, a total of some $2.3 millions. Its 45,610 shares of Omega are valued at current quotations at $23,800. Working capital of the company at the end of May included cash of some $150,000. Lumping these three assets together, gives an equity per share, regardless of the company's other holdings, of slightly over $3 per share on the basis of 800,000 shares outstanding.

This fact is in sharp contrast to the market price of Proprietary, which at time of writing is quoted on the unlisted section at around $1.80. Moreover, Proprietary Mines has many other assets of potential worth, including 400,000 shares Fort Rouille Mining.; 20,000 shares Larder Lake Land Co. (all the issued stock) 916,894 shares (all the issued stock) of Raven River Mines Ltd. In addition, power developments yield a monthly revenue of about $2,400 and regular income amounting to about $50,000 per annum is derived from real estate in Larder Lake townsite.

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Powell Rouyn Gold Increases Issued Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Powell Rouyn Gold Mines has issued 15,000 shares at $1.25 a share under the terms of the option agreement. This brings the number of outstanding shares to 1,162,757 and leaves 70,000 shares under option at the same price.

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Int'l Mining Net Is 32c In First Half

Investment Portfolio Shows Wider Range of Stocks

BUYS HUDSON BAY

International Mining Corp., prospecting, exploration, and holding company with world-wide interests, including Canadian mining properties, reports earnings per share of 32 cents for the first six months of this year.

One of the chief points of interest in the report for Canadians, has to do with the operations of the wholly owned subsidiary, International Mining Corp. (Canada) Ltd. In the six months ended June 30, 1937, the Canadian subsidiary showed gross income of $295,293, with an excess of income over expenditure of $176,234.

International Mining Corp. (Canada) Ltd., has relinquished the options on controlling stock interest in Basin Gold Mining Corp. and in South Dome Lake Mines, owing to unsuccessful results. No reference is made to other possible Canadian interests of this subsidiary.

A study of the investment portfolio of the parent company, shows several changes and a general tendency to even greater diversification.

It is noticeable that since the end of 1936, the corporation has purchased an additional 10,800 shares of Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co., and an initial 2,000 shares in Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. In the first half of this year, the company sold 10,800 shares of Noranda Mines.

Complete portfolio as at June 30, 1937, follows:

Investments as at June 30, 1937

Common stocks:	Shares held	Quoted value
Aluminum Co. of Amer.	1,000	$138,000
Amerada Corp.	1,500	127,500
Anaconda Copper	11,000	580,250
Arkansas Nat. Gas, cl. A	3,400	23,800
Barnsdall Oil Co.	5,000	122,500
Bulolo Gold Dredging	100,000	2,393,250
Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mng. & Concentr. Co.	14,400	345,600
Cons. M. & S. Co. of Can.	2,500	191,647
Cons. Oil Corp.	8,500	128,563
Creole Petroleum Corp.	14,300	529,100
Fansteel Metall. Corp.	12,400	148,800
Gulf Oil Corp.	3,300	175,725
Hudson Bay M. & S. Co.	2,000	56,500
Illinois Zinc Co.	5,500	110,000
Kennecott Copper Corp.	2,000	113,250
Noranda Mines, Ltd.	8,700	507,519
Ohio Oil Co.	5,500	105,187
Pacific Tin Corp.	2,150	82,775
Pantepec Oil, Venezuela	8,000	67,000
Petroleum Corp. of Am.	3,000	52,500
Phelps Dodge Corp.	6,000	267,000
Placer Develop. Ltd.	24,870	372,000
Pure Oil Co.	2,000	37,500
St. Joseph Lead Co.	5,000	266,875
Shell Union Oil Corp.	4,900	138,425
Silver King Coalition	5,000	61,250
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	6,000	118,500
Superior Oil Co. (Cal.)	1,200	45,600
Texas Corp.	3,000	176,625
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.	2,500	87,500
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil	6,000	84,000
U. S. Steel Corp.	1,800	178,875
Bonds:		
Phelps Dodge Corp. 3½% con. debents.	$24,000	26,640
		7,860,256

Income and surplus account for the first half of this year follows:

Income and Surplus Account
Six Months Ended June 30, 1937

	$
Income:	
Dividends	256,706
Interest	266,425
Other income	883
Total income	260,014
Less: Employees' comp.	25,162
Off. & travel exps.	7,482
Rents	4,735
Legal & audit exps.	4,585
Reg., trans. agents, etc.	6,065
Directors' fees	1,040
Interest	196
Foreign exchange	*715
Taxes (other than inc. taxes)	25,043
Income taxes	11,000
Net profit	179,421
Less: Dividends	168,393
Surplus forward	11,028
*Credit.	
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	
Common: Earned	$0.32
Paid	0.30

Chesterville Financed For Thorough Testing

Financing arrangements to bring the property of Chesterville Larder Lake Mining Co. to production have been completed, officials inform The Financial Post.

Under the present refinancing scheme, a further issue of 500,000 treasury shares will be authorized, bringing the total capitalization up to 1.5 million shares of which 685,000 shares are at present outstanding. Under the new setup, a firm purchase and option agreement has been made for 61% of the present stock, which will place $100,000 in the company's treasury at once.

Options have been given on the balance to adequately finance the company to production if and when justified, and still leave a substantial number of shares in the company's treasury for contingencies. Officials state that none of the new stock purchased and optioned will go on the market, having been acquired by strong mining interests. It is stated that Monarch Mines, which conserved its treasury position when its own property did not respond favorably, is now in a position to make $50,000 commitment to Chesterville, and give Monarch shareholders some equity.

Development on the property, which adjoins Kerr Addison on the east, will continue under the direction of Dr. W. F. James and further drilling will be done in an effort to correlate the various ore zones, before sinking a shaft and doing underground work. In the meantime, the company has about $30,000 left in its treasury and is continuing work.

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Madsen Red Lake

What are the prospects for Madsen Red Lake? I am interested in this property and should be glad to have some information on it.

Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines is actively developing its property in Red Lake area, about 4½ miles south of Howey Gold Mines. Chief interest centres in the Austin zone, discovered in July, 1936. The company is embarking on a large scale development programme including shaft sinking to 600 ft., followed by extensive lateral work. This sort of work does not supply much news.

Madsen has had encouragement from its surface work and development has indicated two ore bodies in the Austin zone. The north Austin ore zone, 800 ft. long, showed values of $6.25 per ton across width of 30.7 ft. from drilling at 40 ft. intervals. The ore shoot in the south Austin zone, as indicated by five drill holes, is 225 ft. long, with an average value of $14.10 per ton across width of nine feet. These values and widths indicate that a large tonnage mill will be required. We understand that the company has a 500-ton initial mill in mind, if the extensive underground work planned shapes up. In the meantime the company is in experienced hands and well financed. Stock is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Capitalization is 5,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Kirkland Gold Rand

Can you give me any information regarding Kirkland Gold Rand, Ltd., especially the progress over the past few months? Are there any prospects of its coming into production in the near future?

Kirkland Gold Rand, Ltd., owns a gold prospect at Kirkland Lake, Ont., on which development work was suspended late in 1929. In summer of 1935, new finances were secured. Work was resumed on this property in Nov., 1936, and has been confined to opening up ground above the 800-ft. level. On the 800-ft. level itself, 120 ft. of drifting indicated $9.65 per ton ore over 85 ft., with width of five feet. The upward extension of this deposit was recently encountered on the 675-ft. level, where width had increased to nine feet.

Summarizing development work to date, would say that this property is still a long way from production stage. Considerably greater quantities of ore will have to be blocked before a mill would be justified.

Cash and Dominion of Canada bonds amounted to $128,881, March 31, and accounts payable and accrued wages were $4,610, leaving a net working capital of $124,271. Of an authorized capitalization of $3 millions in $1 par value stock, some $2,310,895 was outstanding. March 31.

Probably through no fault of the directors, stock was sold in England by outside brokers at prices which bore little or no relationship to development at the property. Shareholders who bought at such prices will probably have a long wait before they are able to sell at a similar level.

In the meantime property remains a speculation. Work is continuing.

Bilmac Gold Mines

I should be glad to have your comments on the outlook for Bilmac Gold Mines, particularly with regard to its speculative merits.

Bilmac Gold Mines is developing a property in West Shining Tree area of Ontario. The company is offering to shareholders $100,000 in production warrants, each $100 warrant carrying a bonus of 350 shares of stock in consideration of the loan and in lieu of interest. Warrants are being offered to finance construction of a 100-ton mill, and to provide working capital. They are to be retired through the setting aside of 50% of net production return, with first payment to be made six months after start of the mill and quarterly thereafter.

While the company has estimated that there is sufficient ore in sight at the property to supply a 200-ton mill over two years, it would seem to us that before such a mill is justified, additional development work is necessary. Ore mentioned in the company's estimate is not blocked out and is, at best, possible ore only.

We would consider this stock highly speculative. The property is by no means an assured mine.

McIntyre Porcupine

I have held McIntyre Porcupine stock for many years and am now tempted to switch to one of the senior golds paying attractively high yields. I would like your opinion.

Whether or not you should convert McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines stock into a higher yielding gold depends on whether you wish to change from a company which has for many years been building up a substantial cash and investment reserve into a company which has not substantial reserves, paying out practically all it earns.

The reason why the dividend of McIntyre has, over the past few years, not been higher, is because as you perhaps know, the company has definitely sought to build up its reserve to such a point that its life will not necessarily be contingent on the life of the mine. So successful has it been in this policy that working capital at the end of 1936 was equal to about $24 in liquid assets per share. In this respect the company has taken on the aspects of an investment trust.

It was generally believed by market observers that McIntyre is rapidly nearing its objective with the result that dividends might logically be expected to be increased in the not too distant future.

This policy, of course, has the obvious advantage of an adding to the security of the stock, an important consideration in view of the present uncertainties in regard to gold.

Upper Canada Mines

I would like a word from you as to development at Upper Canada Mines in Larder Lake. Have they developed an ore body yet?

Upper Canada Mines, in work so far done on its property, has not yet reached the point where it has been possible to correlate the ore intersections obtained in diamond drilling.

On the 250-ft. and 375-ft. levels drifting is being pushed westward to cut the intersection obtained in drilling. Drifting has stopped temporarily on the main shaft structure at the 500-ft. level because of water difficulties. In the meantime, drifting is being done to intersect a parallel zone that was indicated in the drilling about 250 feet north of the shaft.

To date the sampling of the drifts has not proved an ore shoot. However, the last five rounds of the 375 east drift face samples have shown values of 35 cents, $1.75, $3.50, $4.20, $26.60, 70 cents, $7.70, $6.15, $4.90, $10.50, $117.60 and the last $3.15. These results would indicate the presence of an ore shoot in this section.

Regal Kirkland Mines

A year ago I bought Regal Kirkland Mine stock at 47 cents a share. I understand the Pawnee Kirkland property has been returned. What are my prospects as far as getting my original price?

As you state, Regal Kirkland Mines in April of this year returned its former property to Pawnee and got back the one million shares of Regal which had been issued for this property.

Accordingly Regal's assets are now confined to approximately $28,000 and the 1,280,000 shares left in the treasury from its authorized two million share capitalization.

The company plans to use this $28,000 to obtain a small interest in a variety of prospects when opportunity arises. This is not a very large sum and would accordingly have to be administered very cautiously if any equity for shareholders is to be built up. At time of writing, Toronto Unlisted Dealers quote us a nominal price of three cents per share for Regal.

Under the circumstances this company is starting virtually from scratch, with a slim treasury, and accordingly we cannot regard the outlook as particularly promising.

News Concentrates

Atnel Gold, in Goudreau area of Ontario, has approved and confirmed the deal whereby Howey Gold Mines will purchase its nine-claim holdings. Atnel is believed to be on the same "break" as Cline Lake, under development by O'Brien. Details of the negotiations are not yet available.

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Clark Gold has acquired a property in Goudreau district adjoining the Cline Lake claims which O'Brien is developing, and diamond drilling has been in progress for several weeks, according to R. H. Miner, president. W. A. Hesse, supervising the work, reports that 7 or 8 well mineralized veins have been discovered on two of the claims.

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Crow River Development, capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, 1,000,000 of which were issued for properties and pooled, has been formed to take over the assets of Crow River Mines. Crow River Development holds 680 acres adjoining Pickle Crow on the west and 400 acres in Rouyn twp., Que. President and managing director is Roy Anderson, who is also managing director of Stadacona Rouyn Mines.

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Kirkroyal Gold Mines, formed to acquire the former Conroyal property, between Lakeside Kirkland and Kirkking, is now clear of water to below the 860-ft. level, with dewatering continuing. W. T. May, consultant, reports that results obtained so far have been encouraging. Showing on the 800-ft. horizon is said to be promising. On this level, Mr. May reports, the crosscut south of the shaft shows 26 ft. of sulphide mineralization.

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Lake Geneva Mines, in Hess twp, northwest of Sudbury, now has its mill, recently placed in operation, handling 50 tons daily. It is expected shortly to increase daily tonnage to 100 tons. Company has recently been engaged in rehabilitating the plant and preparing the underground workings for production. Property has deposits of copper, lead and zinc, with small gold and silver values.

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Lake Rowan Gold reports that the tunnel being driven into Discovery Hill on its Red Lake property has advanced 630 ft. This adit was drifted along the vein formation discovered on the crest some 95-100 ft. below the surface. An ore shoot of about 480 lineal ft. has been proved in the tunnel, with average assay values running $20-$25 in gold over 3 ft. width. The company plans to sink a 3-compartment shaft at Discovery Hill.

• • •

Lebel Oro reports that the value of production for July at its Long Lake mine, near Sudbury, was approximately $33,000. Bullion poured at the end of the month was worth $17,000, despite some brief interruptions in the milling programme. Two bricks poured earlier in July were worth $16,000. It is officially stated that costs are being held around $4 per ton.

• • •

LeRoy Mines has sunk its shaft nearly to the second level at 265 ft., where work will be stopped for the present and development concentrated on opening the two levels. First level was established at 125 ft., and a 32 ft. crosscut driven south through the vein. Drifts east and west were put out in the footwall of the shear zone.

• • •

Mary-Jane Copper Mines, holding approximately 600 acres in Destor twp., Quebec, is surveying three veins at the property before spotting new diamond drill holes. An extensive programme has been launched to carry on the exploration and development work inaugurated by previous operators. A section gang is improving the road leading from Mary-Jane to the Rouyn-Macamic highway to accommodate heavier traffic, and living quarters are reconditioned to house working crews of 30 men.

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GOODYEAR

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Inco Earnings Again Set Peak

Second Quarter Report Shows 94 Cents Per Share Net

A net profit of $14,199,395, equivalent to 94 cents per share on the common stock, after allowing for preferred dividend, is shown in the second quarter report of International Nickel Co. of Canada. This continues the trend of increased earnings shown by the company for the past few years, and compares with a net profit of 77 cents per share in the first quarter of the year.

For the first half of 1937, International Nickel's net profit was $25,914,352 as compared with $17,456,974 for the first half of 1936, or $1.71 per share as against $1.13 a year ago.

Consolidated balance sheet of June 30 shows current assets of $81,246,250, including $46,259,597 in cash. Current liabilities amount to $15,348,144, leaving a working capital of $65,898,106.

Income and Surplus Account
(Three months ended)

	June 30, 1937	Mar. 31, 1937
	$	$
Earnings	18,934,618	16,837,868
Less: Admin. & gen. exps.	435,808	418,990
Prov. for taxes	2,621,535	2,897,674
Net operating profit	15,877,275	13,521,204
Add: Other income	164,000	106,827
	16,041,275	13,628,031
Less: Depr., depl., etc.	1,841,879	1,913,074
Net profit	14,199,396	11,714,957
Less appropriations:		
Preferred divds.	483,475	483,475
Common divds.	7,289,084	7,289,084
Surplus	6,426,837	3,942,398
Add: Previous surplus	62,338,541	59,896,143
Less: Trans. to retirement reserve	1,500,000	1,500,000
Balance forward	67,265,397	62,338,541
Common Share Earns. & Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.94	$0.77
Paid	0.50	0.50

Thompson Cadillac Issues Block of Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp. advises the Montreal Curb Market that 10,000 shares at 45 cents a share have been taken up under the terms of the option agreement. This is part of the block of 50,000 shares, the option on which expires on October 1, 1937.

Thompson Cadillac now has outstanding 3,158,000 shares, with an additional 390,000 shares under option.

East Malartic Mines Increases Issued Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An additional 10,000 shares of East Malartic Mines have been listed on the Montreal Curb Market. These shares were taken up at 80 cents a share under the terms of the option agreement.

East Malartic now has outstanding 1,806,666 shares. In addition there are one million shares held in escrow and 193,333 shares in the treasury. Of the latter, 93,334 shares are under option at 80 cents a share.

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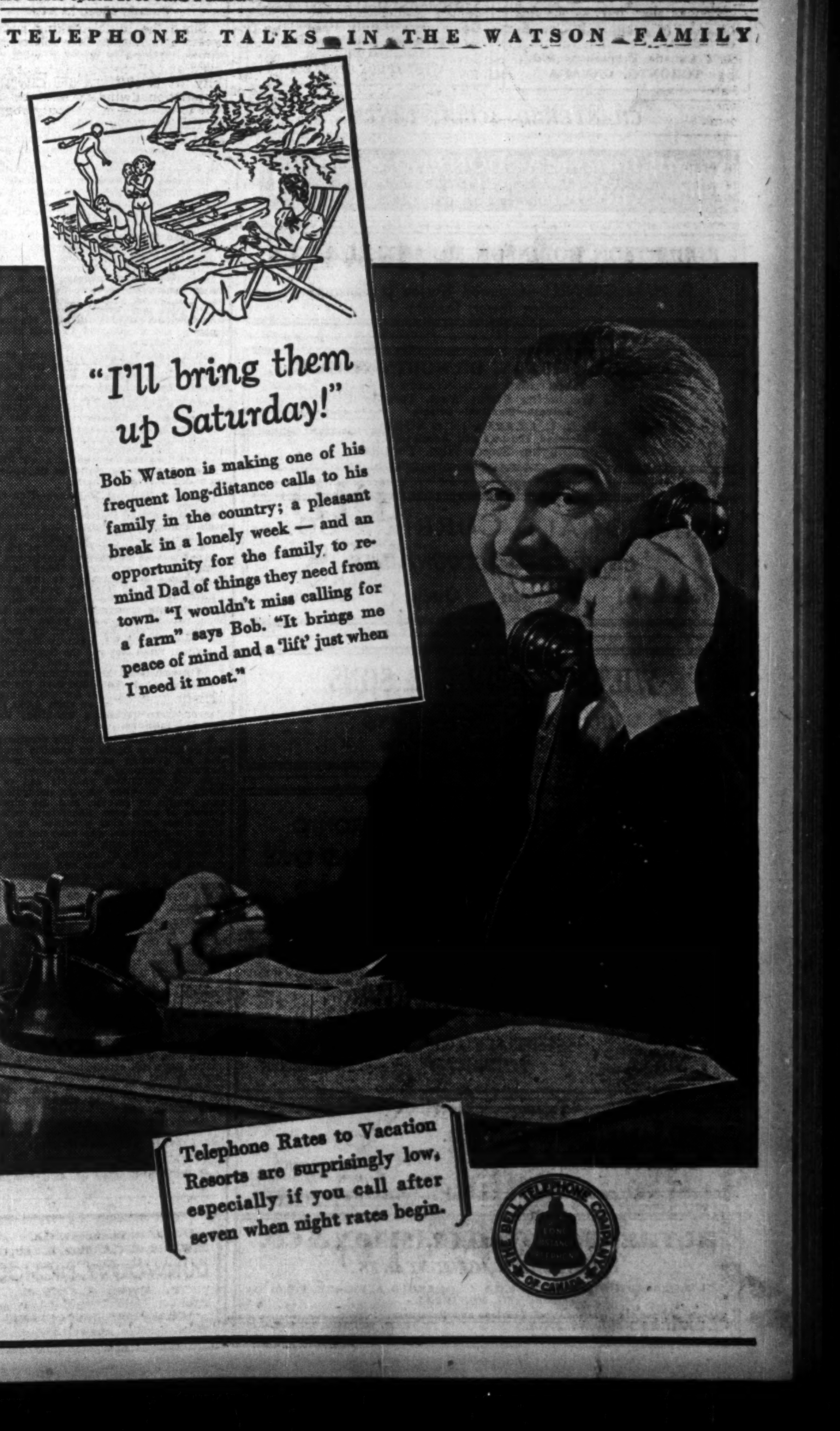

TELEPHONE TALKS IN THE WATSON FAMILY

"I'll bring them up Saturday!"

Bob Watson is making one of his frequent long-distance calls to his family in the country; a pleasant break in a lonely week — and an opportunity for the family to remind Dad of things they need from town. "I wouldn't miss calling for a farm" says Bob. "It brings me peace of mind and a 'lift' just when I need it most."

Telephone Rates to Vacation Resorts are surprisingly low, especially if you call after seven when night rates begin.

Employee Welfare Series

Destitution of Old Age Obviated for Worker

Growing Number of Employers Provide Employees Definite Assurance Against Loss of Income From Age or Disability

This is the third of a series of articles on wage-supplementing methods by which employers advance the security and welfare of their employees.

By GUY S. CUNLIFFE
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Security against the destitution associated with old age or disabling accidents and illness has been a goal toward which men and women have struggled, too often unsuccessfully, for centuries.

In modern times, the state has assumed responsibility for minimum care of destitute aged and incapacitated citizens, but such care has of necessity been of an extremely limited nature designed to meet only basic needs. Old-age pensions available often provide only a bare sufficiency for the recipient, or enable him to become a paying inmate of institutions already state aided.

Companies Bridge Gap

To bridge this gap and dissipate the clouds of anxiety which life accumulates, employing industry in Canada has gone far toward creating assurances in the present against the uncertainties of the future. In recent years, progress has been accelerated in providing Canadian workers with concrete protection against dependency on either relatives or the state.

As to the actual extent of old age and disability pension plans maintained by employers in this country, comprehensive data are not available. Dominion insurance statistics show that over 200 group annuity plans were in force with insurance companies last year, but an inestimably greater number of companies maintain their own pension funds or support pensioners out of current revenues.

The 1929 employee welfare survey of the Ontario labor department showed that out of 300 firms queried, a total of 61 or 20%, employing 56% of the 185,000 workers in the 300 firms, maintained pension plans of some sort. Indications are, however, that these totals have materially increased during the past few years.

In regard to number of pensioners and the total payments they receive in relation to totals of those employed and the total of annual contributions to pension funds, an index is provided by the survey issued last November by Industrial Relations Counsellors (New York) on industrial pension systems in the years 1931-34. While giving no separate figures for Canada, the report covers 145 selected companies in the United States and Canada and is a measure of the spread of such plans in the Dominion.

This study revealed that nearly 60,000 pensioners, over 4% of the total number of employees of the 145 firms, were being paid a total of approximately $40 millions in pensions in 1934. The number of pensioners had increased 37% and the total of pension payments had jumped 48% in comparison with 1931. Annual contributions to the 145 pension funds in 1934 totalled $56 millions, of which $48 millions were provided by employers and the remainder contributed by employees (in 41 firms).

Average Pension $666

Enquiries by The Financial Post indicate that the average of $666 for individual pension payments established by the above figures is roughly the average for Canada alone, though in some cases pensions amount to only $250 or $300 a year under special circumstances.

Also applicable to Canada, it would appear, is the New York survey's classification of the sources of support for pension schemes. Out of the 145 company systems checked, 103 were supported entirely by employers, either by annual payments to pension funds or by direct payments to pensioners out of company revenues; 38 were contributory, with assurance of future pensions dependent upon optional contributions by employees; and four were composite, with employers guaranteeing a minimum annual pension, but enabling workers to assure themselves of larger amounts by annual contributions while employed.

While the cost of the great majority of schemes is still borne entirely by employers, the trend in recent years has been toward development of contributory or composite plans. This has been due largely to the inability of many firms during the depression to bear the full cost of starting or maintaining pension systems, or to the desire of employees to augment the size of their pensions.

However, in cases where employers have changed a fully supported plan to a contributory or composite system (such as Imperial Oil and the Canadian Pacific Railway) minimum pensions paid by the company have been guaranteed.

Group Annuity Plans

All available data indicate that the great majority of Canadian pension systems are based on group annuity plans or on funds into which specifically calculated annual payments are made. The remainder are based on company policies by which old employees of long service are assured of retiring allowances, varied according to the circumstances and needs of the particular employee involved.

Under the codified systems, workers are permitted to retire on pension at 60 to 65 years of age (women 50 to 55) after periods of service ranging from 20 to 25 years, though in cases of disabilities other than age or in special circumstances, retirement is permitted at earlier ages and without the term of service requirement. The size of the pension is usually calculated by taking from 1% to 3% of the average annual pay during a selected period of five or ten years, and multiplying that by the number of years of service.

Thus a worker whose average earnings during the selected period amounted to $1,500 a year, and who had worked for 40 years, would receive a pension of from $600 to $1,800 a year. In some cases pension payments are assigned in whole or in part to the pensioner's widow if he dies either before or after the pension commences; or a lump sum settlement is made.

Contrast With Civil Service

Such systems contrast with those applying to public servants, who usually receive a set proportion of whatever pay they are receiving at time of retirement.

Workers for companies with contributory or composite pension plans usually are asked to contribute weekly amounts from their pay ranging from 2% to 5% of their earnings. In many cases, refunds can be arranged for when workers leave the company's employ.

Some labor unions make provision for their members in old age, but this is of a limited extent in most cases and, of course, does not apply to the preponderant proportion of workers who remain unorganized in Canada. Disability pensions or lump sum payments are, of course, provided by workmen's compensation laws in most provinces and a number of companies have worked out schemes by which such compensation payments are matched or at least supplemented up to a set standard out of company benefit funds.

A limiting factor in the spread of such employee benefit plans as pensions is the pressure exerted by the element of competition toward keeping down operating and production costs. The surprising thing is that the expansion of the schemes has made progress at all. However, the competitive factor and the delay of governmental action have prevented any noticeable spread of another form of worker security—employment stabilization and unemployment compensation or insurance.

Examples Cited

To illustrate the manner in which industrial pension plans work, summaries of the systems of a few leading Canadian firms are listed below:

Imperial Oil Ltd.—Pensions paid wholly at company expense from 1919 to 1932. In the latter year, composite system set up under which company guaranteed annuity of 2% to existing employees and 1% to new employees; supplemental pensions of 1% available to contributing participants. Contributions range from 3% for pre-1932 employees and from 3½ to 5% for others. In 1932 pension funds vested in pension society with Ontario charter, and divorced from company management. About 450 pensioners at present on rolls. Accident disability and sickness benefit plan borne entirely by company.

Canadian Industries Ltd. — Company-supported pension plan in effect since 1919, revised 1925 to limit pensions to high salaried employees and ensure adequate payments for lower paid workers. Pension payments based on average earnings during last 10 years of service, but discretionary power vested in company pensions board. As with Imperial Oil, this plan provides for continuance of pensions to dependents if necessary on death of pensioner. Plan of insurance against sickness and non-occupational accidents is financed jointly by company and employees.

Canadian Pacific Railway — Pensions provided entirely by company up to end of 1936, when it was put upon an optional contributory basis. Contributors on retirement get 1% of average pay during last 10 years of service, multiplied by total number of years of service. Non-contributors get four-fifths of 1% for each service year prior to 1937. Minimum pensions are guaranteed to both classes of beneficiaries.

Bell Telephone Co.—Cost of plan borne entirely by company through trust fund maintained in hands of outside trustee. Provides both for service pensions of 1% per year of service and total disability pensions for employees disabled prior to retiring age. Compulsory retirement age is 70 years, but earlier retirements may be arranged for, particularly in cases of long service. Company's general benefit plan provides for payment of death benefits or monthly pensions to dependents upon death of pensioners.

Canadian National Railways—Non-contributory pension system established in 1929 was modified in 1935 on contributory basis, though still guaranteeing annuities to non-contributing employees under certain circumstances. Pensions of 1% per year of service payable to employees retiring at age 65 or over, to those disabled by sickness or injury, or to men of 50 or more with at least 15 years service discharged otherwise than for misconduct. Certain groups of employees have been covered for many years by contributory systems established by the Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees Provident Fund Act and the Grand Trunk Railway Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, the provisions of which are slightly more generous than the main plan. In the latest year for which statistics are available, more than 5,000 pensioners were receiving annuities totalling $3.1 millions.

T. Eaton Co.—Plan of this company is not codified or based on specific proportion of average earnings. At present, however, company is maintaining more than 450 pensioners entirely out of its funds, the pensions varying according to age, length of service, and the circumstances of each case. Short-term retiring allowances are also provided in some cases for employees who have not reached pensionable age and have not any considerable length of service. Pensioners drawn both from store and factory employees, which at present number approximately 28,000 in all parts of Canada. (Of these, about 3,000 are factory workers).

Mining Companies—International Nickel has a definite policy, the cost of which is paid by the company. Dome Mines has no set plan, but has taken care of individual cases when necessity arose. Sylvanite Gold Mines this year established a pension plan supported jointly by the company and employees. Noranda Mines had a pension savings plan under which the company matches whatever deposits are made by the employee, and without cost to the worker insures his life for $1,000. Consolidated Smelters bears the entire cost of pensioning employees. Many mines have not established pension plans because the limited extent of ore deposits makes it unlikely that workers can be retained long enough to reach pensionable age.

General Industry—Examples of companies in general industry with the three chief types of pension plans include Swift Canadian Co., cost paid by company; General Foods Ltd., contributory; and William Wrigley Jr. Co., composite.

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Across Canada: No. 4

Banff and Jasper Parks Among Largest in World

World Famous Canadian Vacation Resorts Now Reaching Peak of Season's Activities—Trail-riding, Fishing, Hotel Life to the Fore

Huge natural playgrounds covering thousands of square miles and stocked with almost every form of Canadian wild game, fowl and fish, form the western national parks system of Canada. Eighteen national parks are strategically located in both eastern and western Canada, affording easy access from either side of the continent or from the U. S. Among the largest in area and certainly the most spectacular from a scenic viewpoint are the tracts of mountain, lake and forest country known as Banff and Jasper National Parks in western Canada.

Banff, with 2,585 square miles and Jasper with an area of 4,200 square miles contain some of the finest alpine scenery in the world and they are among the largest game sanctuaries in North America. Since rigid regulations protect all game in national park areas, animals encountered by visitors are almost as tame as domestic pets. They include deer, wapiti, Rocky Mountain sheep and goats, bears, caribou and others which have multiplied in recent years until they are common sights along the highways and railway rights-of-way. Sport fishing is available in both Banff and Jasper Parks, where steps are being taken to stock the lakes and streams served by the Banff-Jasper highway.

Another pastime of visitors is trail-riding. It is a well organized sport with a roster of members in various trail-riding groups, visiting the parks from all parts of the world. The former king of Siam, many noted statesmen and thousands of Canadians are listed among the trail-riders.

Sure-Footed Horses

So popular have these trips become that they are in reality a highly specialized business. Safety and comfort of the party are primary requirements and outfitters supply well-broken saddle horses selected for their ability to tread mountain trails, ford streams and pick their way around boulders. Average day's trip by trail is 15 miles.

Hotel life provides a less strenuous mode of relaxation and the western national parks are fully equipped with modern hotels.

At Banff, served by enlarged train and bus services, an active vacation season is now in full swing.

Fishing regulations, so far as they concern limit, size and hours of fishing, remain the same as last year.

Jasper Largest Park

Jasper National Park, on the western limit of Alberta, is the largest national park in the world. Reached by railway or motor road there is only one centre of civilization in the park, at Jasper town, where the park superintendent has his headquarters and the railway terminal is located.

Motor roads extend from Jasper Lodge, at Jasper, one of which passes through the broad valley of the Athabaska to the site of Old Henry House, a once famous trading post. Another leads to Pyramid Mountain and a third winds its way to the Colin range where the swift Maligne River suddenly drops into Maligne Canyon. From Jasper, too, passes a roadway leading high up the mountainous sides of the Glacier of the Angels and Mount Edith Cavell rising 11,000 feet into the clouds.

National Assets

As economic units from which Canada derives a substantial tourist revenue, the national parks of the Dominion are "big business."

Actually there are four types of national parks in Canada. They are scenic parks of the Rockies, the Selkirk range and the prairies; the smaller parks of eastern Canada, the "wild animal" parks, and the national historic sites preserved as parks.

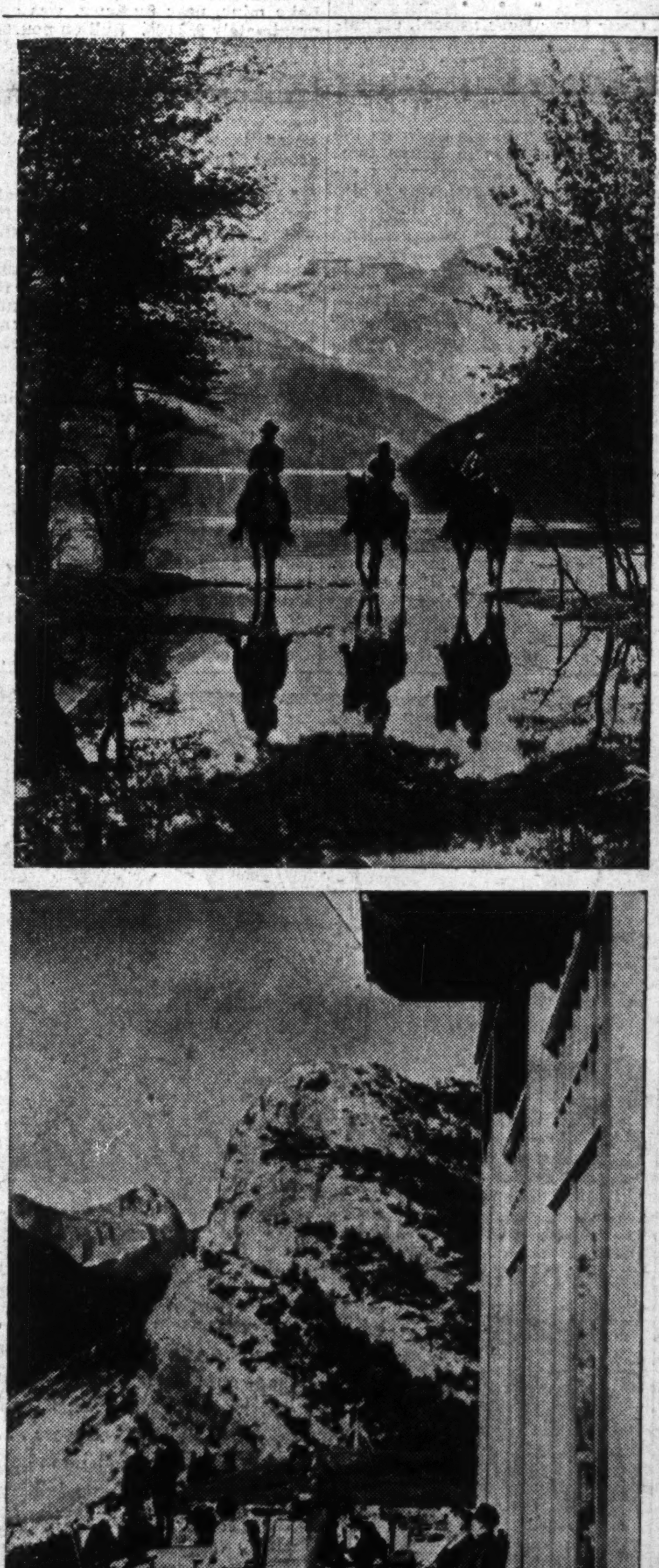
Jasper, Banff, Waterton Lakes in Alberta, Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke in British Columbia, Prince Albert Park in Saskatchewan and Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba are among the first group. To these go tourists seeking mountain recreations, riding, fishing and hotel life in winter and summer. Much of the annual summer influx is from the western and mid-western United States but these parks are now so widely known that they attract visitors from all parts of Canada and from England and Europe.

Three in Ontario

Ontario has three units in the national parks system, at Point Pelee, the Georgian Bay Islands and the St. Lawrence Islands parks.

"Wild animal" parks are something of a misnomer since long established protection of the animals has taught many of them a fearlessness of human beings which leads to countless amusing episodes for visitors.

Historic sites maintained as national parks are annually visited by thousands, including Fort Anne in Nova Scotia and Fort Beausejour in New Brunswick. Both are administered by the National Parks Service of Canada.



NATIONAL PARKS

Trail riding, motoring, mountain climbing and the more leisurely hotel life are attracting many visitors this year to National Parks in eastern Canada, the West and in the Pacific coast areas. Above: A group of trail riders in Waterton Lakes National Park with the mountains in the background. Lower: View of Mount Crandall and the Cameronian Mountains from the verandah of a hotel in one of the western national park regions.

Angler's Paradise Created by Horse

A small, hitherto unnamed and supposedly unstocked lake in Jasper National Park is now known as "Lostcan Lake" because a pack-horse stumbled and fell into a muskeg creek some years ago.

With other pack-horses carrying 250,000 speckled trout fingerlings from the fish hatchery at Jasper for "planting" in Maligne Lake, the horse carried two cans, strapped to its sides. One broke loose when the horse stumbled and its contents spilled into the creek which feeds the nearby lake.

Recently an angler stopped at the lake, unaware that it was supposedly barren. In five minutes he had his full legal catch of speckled trout. Back at Jasper Park Lodge he told the story of his catch and the wardens promptly dubbed the lake "Lostcan."

New Highway Serves Banff

Scenic Route of 140 Miles Links Lake Louise and Jasper

New highway routes, augmenting existing railway facilities, are now under construction for the benefit of thousands of visitors and vacationists visiting national parks in Alberta and British Columbia this year.

Most important of the new projects being carried out by the Engineering and Construction Service of the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources, is the 140 miles of new highway through the Rocky Mountains from Lake Louise to Jasper.

The route, which is expected to be popular with motorists entering the national parks from western Canada and the U. S., follows the intermountain trench of the Canadian Rockies, east of the continental divide, and passes through some of the most spectacular scenery in North America. Mountain peaks form a continual background for the trip.

Construction is of gravelled all-weather standard, eighteen feet wide. Steep grades are being circuited and the most severe grade, at Sunwapta Canyon, is eight per cent. There remain about forty miles to complete.

New Trail Journey Opened at Glacier

Visitors to Glacier National Park this year will find two innovations; the opening of Rocky Mountain Trail Ranch in Cutbank Valley on the east side of the continental divide, and inauguration of the "Inside Trail Trip."

Noted chiefly for its riding trails through picturesque country, Glacier Park's "Inside Trail Trip" is planned to start either at Two Medicine Chalets or Rocky Mountain Trail Ranch, the latter occupying buildings and corrals of the old Cutbank Chalets.

Formerly difficult of access except by trail, Cutbank Chalets has been closed for several years but is now renovated and reached by road from the Great Northern Railway station at Glacier Park, or from the hotels in the park.

Travellers

Sir Frank Stockdale, agricultural adviser to the colonial secretary of Great Britain, and **Lady Stockdale** are visitors in western Canada and the Pacific coast, following an unofficial study of drought conditions made during a visit at his brother's home at Maple Creek, Sask.

• • •

N. C. Urquhart, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, **Mrs. Urquhart** and their son, **Norman Urquhart**, Toronto, sailed recently aboard the Bremen for Europe.

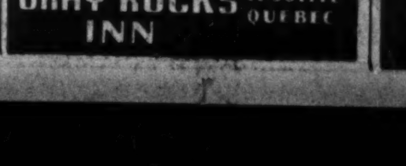
• • •

W. M. Archibald, vice-president of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, in charge of mines, and **Philip C. Garratt**, managing director of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, are travelling by airplane this week from Toronto to Halifax, via the Chibougamau mining area, Oskelaneo and Montreal.

National Parks In 7 Provinces

Eighteen National Parks in seven provinces provide a variety of sports, amusement and recreation for vacationists and tourists. They are:

Park	Location
Banff	Banff, Alta.
Buffalo	Wainwright, Alta.
Elk Island	Lamont, Alta.
Fort Anne	Annapolis Royal, N.S.
Fort Beausejour	Aulac, N.B.
Georgian Bay Islands	Georgian Bay, Ont.
St. Lawrence Islands	St. Lawrence River.
Glacier	Field, B.C.
Revelstoke	Field, B.C.
Yoho	Field, B.C.
Kootenay	Field, B.C.
Nemiskam	Nemiskam, Alta.
Wawaskesy	Alta.
Jasper	Jasper, Alta.
Point Pelee	Leamington, Ont.
Prince Albert	Prince Albert, Sask.
Riding Mountain	Wasagaming, Man.
Waterton Lakes	Waterton Park, Alta.



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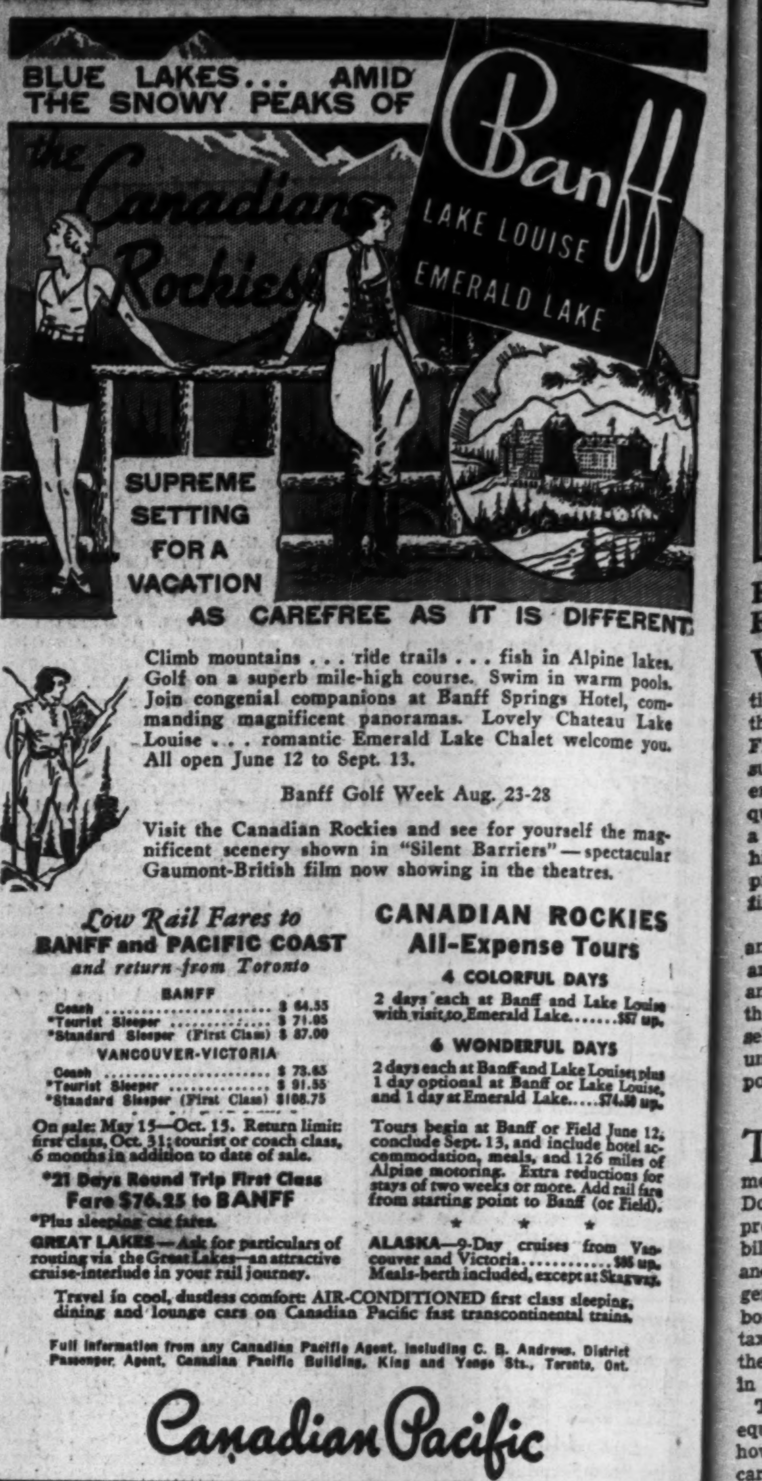

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SUPREME SETTING FOR A VACATION
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Banff Golf Week Aug. 23-28

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Coach	$ 64.55
*Tourist Sleeper	$ 71.05
*Standard Sleeper (First Class)	$ 87.00
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Coach	$ 73.65
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On sale: May 15—Oct. 15. Return limit: first class, Oct. 31; tourist or coach class, 6 months in addition to date of sale.

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*Plus sleeping car fares.

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4 COLORFUL DAYS
2 days each at Banff and Lake Louise with visit to Emerald Lake.......$57 up.

6 WONDERFUL DAYS
2 days each at Banff and Lake Louise, plus 1 day optional at Banff or Lake Louise, and 1 day at Emerald Lake.....$74.50 up.

Tours begin at Banff or Field June 12, conclude Sept. 13, and include hotel accommodation, meals, and 126 miles of Alpine motoring. Extra reductions for stays of two weeks or more. Add rail fare from starting point to Banff (or Field).

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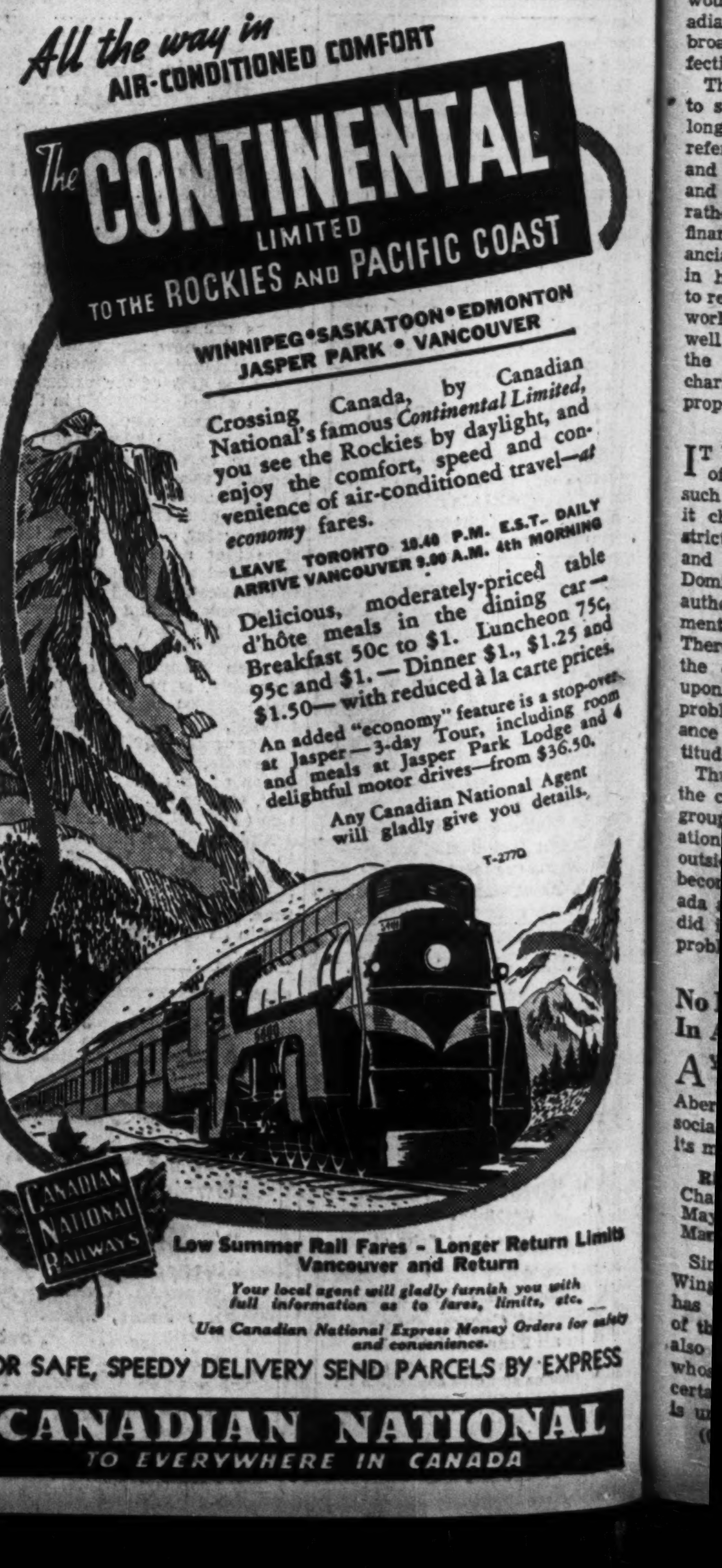

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